

GEOTECHNICAL REPORT

KAISER FOOTHILL RANCH MEDICAL OFFICE BUILDING

LAKE FOREST, CALIFORNIA

GEOBASE

SOIL/ROCK MECHANICS AND FOUNDATION ENGINEERING

GEOTECHNICAL REPORT

Kaiser Foothill Ranch Medical Office Building
Lake Forest, California

Prepared for:

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Placentia, California

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I. INTRODUCTION

Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Inc. is planning the construction of the Foothill Ranch MOB (MOB), located at the southwest corner of Lake Forest Drive and Towne Center Drive, in the City of Lake Forest, California. The site location is shown on the Location Map, Figure A-1, Appendix A.

In March 2003, GEOBASE completed a geotechnical investigation for the proposed MOB. The results of this investigation were presented in a report titled "Geotechnical Investigation, Lake Forest Medical Office Building, Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Inc., Lake Forest, California", prepared by GEOBASE, INC. (GEOBASE 2003) for Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Inc., Placentia, California, dated March 2003. Since the completion of the aforementioned report:

- The location and size of the proposed MOB was revised; and,
- Additional bucket auger borings were advanced to verify the depth to bedrock along the south side of the structure and to evaluate the foundation recommendations.

In addition, seismic design criteria adopted in the GEOBASE, March 2003 report were based on 1997UBC/ 2001 CBC. On January 01, 2011, the 2010 CBC became effective. Therefore, GEOBASE was authorized by Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Inc. to revise and up-date the GEOBASE March 2003 report to incorporate: the revised location and size of the proposed MOB; results of the additional bucket auger borings data; results of percolation tests; and, to comply with all requirements outlined in the 2010 CBC, including the seismic design criteria. **As a result, this report replaces and supersedes the GEOBASE, March 2003 report.**

For this geotechnical investigation, we were provided with:

- Plan showing the percolation test locations;
- Plan of the proposed MOB; and,
- Layout, in the field, of the proposed building by a licensed surveyor.

II. REVIEW OF AVAILABLE REPORTS

2.1 Buildable Building Pad Reports

The following reports used for construction of the buildable building pad were provided:

- Geotechnical Investigation and Grading Plan Review, Planning Area 8, A Portion of Tentative Tract 13419, Foothill Ranch, County of Orange, California; Report by Pacific Soils Engineering, Inc., dated December

15, 1994 (W.O. 500312).

- Response to OCEMA Review Sheet, dated January 9, 1995, Addressing the above report; Report by Pacific Soils Engineering, Inc., dated January 17, 1995 (W.O. 500312).
- Report of Findings, Planning Area 8, A Portion of Tentative Tract 13419, Foothill Ranch, County of Orange, California; Report by Pacific Soils Engineering, Inc., dated February 13, 1996 (W.O. 500353).
- Response to Letter From Transportation Corridor Agencies, Regarding Planning Area 8, dated March 22, 1996; Report by Pacific Soils Engineering, Inc., dated April 15, 1996 (W.O. 500353).
- Project Grading Report, Lots 105 Through 108 and the Adjacent Portion of Towne Centre Drive, Planning Area 8, A Portion of Tentative Tract 13419, Foothill Ranch, County of Orange, California; reported by Pacific Soils Engineering, Inc. dated November 6, 1998 (W.O. 500312-G0).

2.2 Summary of Review

A review of the reports listed in subsection 2.1 indicates the following:

- In December 1994, a site investigation and grading plan review was performed by Pacific Soils Engineering, Inc. for the project site – Lots 105 and 106 (Pacific Soils Engineering, Inc. December 1994). Based on the findings of the report, removal of up to twenty (20) feet of highly compressible and potential collapsible soils are anticipated at the site.
- The main portion of the rough grading for the project site (Lots 105 and 106) was performed between September 1995 and December 1995. Additional rough grading for the cut graded portions and reconditioning of the compacted fill surface was not completed until October 1998. During the rough grading operations, dry, loose and compressible alluvium/colluvium was removed to the underlying bedrock where possible, or saturated alluvium.

Based on the elevations of the compaction test results and "elevations of toe of removal backcut" shown on Drawing Sheet A of Project Grading Report (Pacific Soils November 1998), the depths of removals reached up to a maximum of approximately sixty three (63) feet below existing ground surface i.e. maximum depth of engineered fills is approximately sixty three (63) feet below (current) existing ground surface in the southern portion of Lot 105.

The removals below previously placed fills for Lake Forest Drive and the Foothill Transportation Corridor was initiated at the toe of the graded slopes. The removal backcut ratio was 1H:1V (Horizontal:Vertical) and was continued downward to either bedrock or saturated alluvium. Partially saturated alluvium (potentially collapsible soils) was observed in the backcut below the previously placed fills and was left in-place.

- In November 1995, five (5) borings (SB-4 through SB-8) were drilled adjacent to the Foothill Transportation Corridor, Lake Forest Drive and Bake Parkway to evaluate and define the hydro-consolidation (or collapse) potential of the partially saturated alluvium that was left in-place during the construction of Lake Forest Drive, Portola Parkway and the Foothill Transportation Corridor (Pacific Soils February 1996). Two (2) of borings (SB-4 and SB-8) were located along the southern and eastern boundaries of Lot 105. Based on the results of the collapse potential tests it was concluded that wetting of the left in-place partially saturated alluvium will result in settlement. Within Lot 105, differential settlement was estimated to vary from 0.5 inch in fifty (50) feet near boring SB-8 adjacent to Lake Forest Drive to two and one-half (2.5) inch in fifty (50) feet near SB-4 adjacent to Foothill Transportation Corridor.

As a result, a "Restricted Use Area" was recommended along the southern and eastern boundaries of the project site (Lots 105 and 106). The restricted use zones are considered suitable for use as parking areas, driveways and landscaping. Structural improvement to be built within the limits of the restricted use zones should be designed to withstand differential settlement up to 0.5 inch in fifty (50) feet near boring SB-8 and 2.5 inches in fifty (50) feet near boring SB-4. The location of the "Restricted Use Area" are shown on Drawing Sheet 4 of the Project Grading Report (Pacific Soils November 1998) and is reproduced herein as Figure A-3, Appendix A, Restricted Use Area.

- Based on the settlement monuments monitoring results, the granular nature of the on-site soils and the length of time the fill mass has been in place (since 1996), it was the opinion of Pacific Soils Engineering, Inc. that primary settlement of the fill mass is complete and construction can safely proceed (Pacific Soils November 1998).

III. SITE AND PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

3.1 Site Description

The roughly rectangular-shaped site is bounded by the Towne Centre Drive to the north, a slope and Lake Forest Drive to the east, a slope and the on-ramp to Foothill Transportation Corridor to the south, and one (1) storey office buildings to the west. The site is currently undeveloped and unpaved. Based on Preliminary Grading Plan (Pacific Soils, November 6, 1998), the site is relatively flat with elevations ranging from 778 at the southwestern portion to 770 at the northeastern portion of the site. Surface drainage appears to be good.

A sump pit was observed at the northeastern corner of the site. Minor erosion gullies and a small pond of standing water of approximately three (3) to five (5) inches deep were observed at the time of the 2003 field investigation near the catch basin.

The existing slopes adjacent to Lake Forest Drive and the on-ramp to Foothill Transportation Corridor are covered with landscape grasses and small trees. These slopes vary from six (6) to twenty five (25) feet in height and have an approximate slope ratio of 2H:1V (Horizontal: Vertical). An erosion gully of up to approximately ten (10) to

twelve (12) feet wide and three (3) to five (5) feet deep was observed on the slope surface at the junction of Lake Forest Drive and the on-ramps to the Foothill Transportation Corridor. At the time of the additional borings (May 2011), this gully was vegetated with small trees and bushes.

Existing utilities consisting of a sump pit and underground storm drain, and overhead cables were noted at the northeastern corner of the site and along the southern site boundary, respectively.

3.2 Proposed Construction

The proposed construction will consist of a one (1) storey slab-on-grade MOB and surface parking. The layout of the proposed MOB is shown on the Site and Boring Locations Plan, Figure A-2, Appendix A.

It is understood that the preliminary dead-plus-live interior column loads are less than 50 kips, respectively. It is also understood that the exterior walls dead-plus-live loads may be assumed to be 2 kips per linear foot of foundation.

IV. **SITE INVESTIGATION**

4.1 Field Program

The initial field investigation was carried out on February 19 and 20, 2003, and consisted of advancing five (5) borings and seven (7) Cone Penetration Tests (CPT) at the site, at the approximate locations shown on the Site and Boring Locations Plan, Figure A-2, Appendix A. On May 20, 2011, three (3) bucket auger borings were advanced. The borings and CPT's were located in the field, utilizing cloth tape and elevations were estimated from the Preliminary Grading Plan. The bucket auger borings were located approximately five (5) feet outside of the building limits established in the field by a surveyor. Therefore, the boring and CPT's locations and elevations should be considered accurate only to the degree implied by the methods used.

The borings were advanced to a maximum depth of sixty-nine and one-half (69.5) feet using a truck-mounted CME-75 drill rig, fitted with hollow stem augers. The bucket auger borings were advanced to a maximum depth of fifty-four (54) feet. The Log of Borings, together with an Explanation of Terms and Symbols used, are given in Appendix B, Figures B-1 thru B-6 and B-16 thru B-18, inclusive. The CPT's data are also presented in Appendix B. In addition, the Log of Borings SB-4 and SB-8 from the previous investigation (Pacific Soils, February 1996) are included in Appendix B. The location of these borings is shown on Figure A-3, Restricted Use Area, Appendix A.

Cone Penetration Tests (CPT) were performed in accordance with ASTM D 3441 by Gregg In Situ, Inc. to supplement the subsoils data obtained at the boring locations. The CPT equipment consists of a cone assembly mounted at the end of a series of hollow sounding rods. A set of hydraulic rams is used to push the cone and rods

into the soil, and a continuous record of cone and friction resistance versus depth is obtained in digital form at the ground surface. A specially designed truck is used to transport and house the test equipment and to provide a ten (10) ton reaction to the thrust of the hydraulic rams. The CPT records provide a relatively accurate definition of the thickness of various soil layers and provide continuous subsoil data for static settlement, liquefaction and seismic settlement analyses.

Field testing, at the boring locations, consisted of the Standard Penetration Test (SPT). The SPT (ASTM D 1586) test involves failure of the soil around the tip of a split spoon sampler for a condition of constant energy transmittal. The split spoon, two (2) inches outside diameter and one and three-eighths (1-3/8) inches inside diameter, is driven eighteen (18) inches and the number of blows required to drive the sampler the last foot is recorded as the "N" value, or SPT blow count. The driving energy is provided by a 140-pound weight dropping thirty (30) inches.

Three (3) percolation tests were also performed at the site at the locations shown on Figure 1 of the percolation tests report, Appendix D.

Sampling consisted of:

- Collection of disturbed samples at selected locations retrieved from the auger;
- Collection of samples retrieved from the Standard Penetration Test (SPT) split spoon; and,
- Collection of soil samples at selected locations using a California Modified Sampler. The soil samples were retained in a series of brass rings, each having an inside diameter of 2.41 inches and a height of one (1) inch. These ring samples were placed in close-fitting, moisture-tight containers for shipment to the laboratory.

4.2 Laboratory Testing

The samples obtained during the field program were returned to the laboratory for visual examination and testing. The soils were classified in accordance with ASTM D 2487 and D 2488. The laboratory testing program consisted of the following:

- Laboratory determination of water (moisture) content of soils, rock, and soil-aggregate mixtures (ASTM D 2216) and dry density;
- Particle size of analysis of soils (ASTM D 422);
- Direct shear test of soils (ASTM D 3080);
- Consolidation tests (ASTM D 2435);

- Resistance R-value of subgrade soils (CAL. 317A);
- Expansion potential of soils (ASTM D 4829); and,
- Water soluble sulfates content of soils (CAL 417A), pH, electrical resistivity and water soluble chlorides.

The laboratory test results are presented on the Log of Borings, Figures B-2 thru B-6 and B-16 thru B-18, inclusive, Appendix B, where applicable, and in Appendix C.

V. SUBSURFACE CONDITION

5.1 Subsoil Conditions

The generalized stratigraphic profile at the boring locations consists two (2) to forty-five (45) feet of fill soils (silty sands to clayey sands) overlying sandstone bedrock. Cross-sections A-A' and B-B', showing the inferred subsoils profile, are provided as Figures A-4 and A-5, respectively, Appendix A. The thickness of fills encountered at the boring and CPT locations are summarized in Table I.

TABLE I
THICKNESS OF FILLS AT BORING AND CPT LOCATIONS

Boring/CPT Number	Existing Ground Surface Elevation* (ft.)	Thickness of Fill (ft.)/ Elevation (ft.)
B-1	774	2.0/772
B-2	774	11.0/763
B-3	775	5.0/770
B-4	775	2.0/773
B-5	775	28.0/747
CPT-1	775	14.0/761
CPT-2	774	25.0/749
CPT-3	774	3.0/771
CPT-4	775	33.0/742
CPT-5	775	6.0/769
CPT-6	776	16.0/760
CPT-7	776	5.0/771
BA-1	776	45/731
BA-2	776	40/736
BA-3	777	22/755

* Based on elevation of existing grade estimated from Preliminary Grading Plan (Pacific Soils, November 1998).

Based on the SPT at the boring locations and CPT results, the existing fills are inferred to be in a medium dense state and uniformly compacted, and the underlying sandstone bedrock are inferred to be in a very dense state. Downhole logging of the bucket auger borings revealed the horizontal contact between the fill and underlying bedrock.

5.2 Groundwater Conditions

No groundwater was encountered within the sixty-nine and one-half (69.5) foot depth of exploration at the time of the investigation; however, groundwater conditions may be altered by geologic detail between borings, by seasonal and meteorological variations, and by construction activity.

Groundwater was encountered at approximately forty-five (45) feet below existing grade (ninety-five [95] feet below present grade) at boring SB-8, while no groundwater was encountered within the seventy-one (71) foot deep exploration at boring SB-4 drilled in November 1995 (Pacific Soils revised November 18, 1998). At the approximate location of boring SB-8, local seepage was reported in the alluvium along the easterly side of the property during clean-out.

Anticipated high groundwater level contours shown on the El Toro Quadrangle of the Seismic Hazard Zone Report prepared by California Division of Mines and Geology, published in 1998 is presented in Figure A-6, Appendix A. These contours mimic the shallow groundwater observed in the alluvial drainages and are consistent with borings advanced at the site and observations during grading.

VI. SEISMOLOGY CONDITIONS

6.1 Site Accelerations - Mapped Accelerations and Response Spectra

6.1.1 *Site Classification*

The depth of fill ranges up to sixty-three (63) feet in the eastern portion of the site. The SPT blow counts within the fill is in the order of twenty-five (25) to thirty (30) (between fifteen [15] and fifty [50]). Therefore, based on the soil classification procedure recommended by CBC 2010, for determination of site accelerations, the subsoils within the top 100 feet at the site are judged to be Type D.

6.1.2 *Mapped Accelerations Response Spectra*

Mapped MCE spectral response accelerations for 0.2 and 1.0 second periods are provided in maps published in the ASCE 7-05, which is the reference used in the CBC 2010 standard. These maps are prepared by the USGS and the California portion of the map was prepared jointly with the CGS. These maps use results of seismic hazard

analyses from both probabilistic and deterministic procedures, and are applicable to site Class B and five (5) percent of critical damping. The mapped site accelerations are adjusted for site class effects using parameters F_a and F_v , which are a function of site class and mapped site spectral accelerations.

Mapped spectral response parameters may also be obtained using computer programs that can determine these parameters for selected site coordinates. The computer program Seismic Hazard Curves and Uniform Hazard Response Spectra version 5.0.1 dated February 10, 2011 was used to obtain mapped parameters for the project site.

The project site is Site Class D and coefficient values F_a and F_v of 1.0 and 1.5, respectively, are obtained for the site. Mapped MCE accelerations obtained for the project site are summarized in Table II.

TABLE II
MCE MAPPED ACCELERATIONS

PERIOD (SECONDS)	MCE MAPPED ACCELERATION PARAMETERS (g)	SITE CLASS D
		MCE ACCELERATIONS ADJUSTED FOR SITE CLASS EFFECTS (g)
PGA	0.558	0.558
0.2	S_s : 1.394	1.394
1	S_1 : 0.500	0.749

Based on the above, the mapped spectral response accelerations, adjusted for site Class D, S_{MS} and S_{M1} are 1.394g and 0.749g, respectively.

6.1.3 Design Spectra Based on the Mapped Parameters

Section 11.4.5 of ASCE 7-05 describes a procedure to obtain a design response spectra curve for use in cases where a design response spectrum is required by the ASCE 7-05 standard, and site-specific ground motion procedures are not used. This procedure is based on the use of the mapped spectral response accelerations adjusted for site class effects, in the determination of the design response spectrum curve. The ASCE 7-05 specifies the design spectral response acceleration at any period as two-thirds (2/3) of the site specific MCE spectral response acceleration. Design spectral response accelerations based on the mapped parameters are given in Table III.

TABLE III
MAPPED DESIGN SPECTRAL RESPONSE ACCELERATIONS (g)

Period (Seconds)	Mapped Design Spectral Response Accelerations (g)
0.000 (PGA)	0.374
0.108	0.934
0.200 (S_{DS})	0.934
0.538	0.934
0.600	0.837
0.700	0.717
0.800	0.628
0.900	0.558
1.000 (S_{D1})	0.502
1.100	0.456
1.200	0.418
1.300	0.386
1.400	0.358
1.500	0.335
1.600	0.314
1.700	0.29
1.800	0.279
1.900	0.264
2.00	0.254

Based on the above data, design response spectra parameters are obtained as follows:

PGA: 0.374g

S_{DS} : 0.934g

S_{D1} : 0.502g

6.2 Earthquake Effects

6.2.1 *Liquefaction*

Liquefaction occurs when the pore pressures generated within a soil mass equals the overburden pressure. This results in a loss of strength and the soil then possesses a certain degree of mobility.

Factors considered to evaluate liquefaction potential include groundwater conditions, soil type, particle size distribution, earthquake magnitude and acceleration, and soil density obtained through the Standard Penetration

est (SPT). Soils subject to liquefaction comprise saturated fine grained sands to coarse silts. Coarser-grained soils are considered free-draining and therefore dissipate excess pore pressures, while fine-grained soils possess undrained shear strength.

The USGS/CGS Seismic Hazard Zones Map indicates that the project site is not located in an area subject to liquefaction; Figure A-7, Appendix A. Further, the underlying bedrock and density of the fill, as observed from SPT blow counts and CPT testing, indicate that the subsoils at the site do not possess a potential for liquefaction.

6.2.2 *Seismically Induced Settlement*

Seismically induced ground settlements at the boring locations were evaluated using procedures outlined by Tokimatsu and Seed (1987) and a peak ground acceleration of 0.38g. The results, presented in Appendix D, indicate that the seismic settlements, resulting from dynamic shaking of cohesionless soils, would not exceed one-half (0.5) inch. Associated differential settlements are not anticipated to exceed three-tenths (0.3) of one (1) inch over a distance of thirty (30) feet.

6.2.3 *Tsunamis, Inundation, Seiche, and Flooding*

The site is not located within a coastal area. Therefore, tsunamis (seismic sea waves) are not considered a significant hazard at the site.

According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), December 3, 2009, Flood Insurance Rate Map, City of Lake Forest, California, the proposed project site is located outside the 100 year-flood-zone (Figure A-8, Appendix A).

6.2.4 *Surface Rupture*

The site is not located within any of the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone maps. The likelihood of direct surface fault rupture at the site is considered very low based on the presently known tectonic framework. Cracking due to shaking from distant events is not considered a significant hazard, although it is a possibility at any site.

6.2.5 *Landsliding*

The site lies far enough from the nearest significant upland slopes to preclude the hazards of induced landsliding. Further, the El Toro Quadrangle landslide inventory map (CDMG, 1997, Revised 2001), reproduced herein as Figure A-9, Appendix A, shows that the site is not located adjacent to any landslides existing prior to grading.

6.2.6 *Lateral Spreading*

Seismically induced lateral spreading involves primarily movement of earth materials due to ground shaking. Lateral spreading is demonstrated by near-vertical cracks with predominantly horizontal movement of the soil mass involved. The potential for liquefaction at the site is considered very low. Therefore, the potential for lateral spreading at the subject site is considered very low.

VII. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of our site investigations, it is our opinion that the site is geotechnically suitable for the proposed development. The following observations which may influence design and construction decisions were noted:

- A "Restricted Use Area" was recommended by Pacific Soil Engineering, Inc. along the southern and eastern boundaries of the project site. Structural improvement to be built within this "Restricted Use Area" should be designed for differential settlement of up to two and one-half (2.5) inches in fifty (50) feet. The "Restricted Use Area" is shown as the shaded area on Figure A-3, Appendix A.
- Surface parking is planned in the restricted use area described above. This is considered appropriate provided that future maintenance can be tolerated.
- Approximately forty-five (45) feet of fill was encountered at boring BA-1 location, at the southern corner and outside of the proposed MOB.
- An erosion gully, off-site, up to approximately twelve (12) feet wide and three (3) to five (5) feet deep was observed in 2003 on the slope surface at the junction of Lake Forest Drive and the on-ramp to the Foothill Transportation Corridor. This erosion gully is now vegetated with small trees and brush; however, if the erosion of the slope resumes, it will affect the stability of the slope and may eventually encroach into the property.

VIII. SITE DEVELOPMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 General

The proposed development, outlined in Section II, is feasible from a geotechnical engineering standpoint. Project plans and specifications should take into account the appropriate geotechnical features of the site and conform to the recommendations of the geotechnical report.

8.2 Clearing

All surface vegetation, trash and debris should be cleared and removed from the site. The existing fill soils, where removed, may be re-used as structural fill provided that they do not contain any deleterious materials or particles over six (6) inches in largest dimension. Topsoil and soils with organic inclusions are not considered suitable for reuse as structural fill, but it may be stockpiled for future use.

Underground facilities such as utilities, pipes or underground storage tanks may exist at the site. Removal of underground tanks is subject to state law as regulated by County or City Health and/or Fire Department agencies. If storage tanks containing hazardous or unknown substances are encountered, the proper authorities must be notified prior to any attempts at removing such objects.

Septic tanks should be removed in their entirety. Cesspools or seepage pits should be pumped of their contents and removed in their entirety. Any wells, if encountered during construction, should be exposed and capped in accordance with the requirements of the regulating agencies.

Depressions resulting from the removal of foundation of existing structures, buried pipes, obstructions and/or tree roots should be backfilled with properly compacted material.

8.3 Subgrade Preparation

8.3.1 *Building Structure*

The proposed building pad area is partly underlain by sandstone bedrock and partly underlain by compacted fill (i.e. transition lot). Therefore, to alleviate cut/fill transition, the materials should be over excavated to provide a uniformly compacted fill blanket a minimum of three (3) feet in thickness below slab subgrade or below the footing bases, whichever is greater. The lateral extent of overexcavation beyond the proposed building pad limits should be at least equal to the depth of fill.

Subsequent to preparation of the exposed surface soils, as described in subsection 8.4.1, the overexcavation may be backfilled with soils compacted in accordance with the recommendations provided in subsection 8.4.2.

Construction activities and exposure to the environment can cause deterioration of compacted subgrades. Therefore, it is recommended that the condition of the subgrade soils be observed and/or tested by GEOBASE immediately prior to slab-on-grade and pavement construction.

8.3.2 *Walkways, Driveways, Patios and Pavement Areas*

The subsoils beneath walkways, driveways, patios and pavement areas should be over-excavated to facilitate construction of a one (1) foot thick compacted fill blanket. The lateral extent of over-excavation should be at least equal to the depth of fill.

8.4 Fill Placement

8.4.1 *Preparation of Surface Soils*

Prior to placing any fill, the exposed surface soils should be scarified to a minimum depth of eight (8) to ten (10) inches, moisture-conditioned (wetted or dried) to at least optimum moisture content and compacted to a minimum of ninety (90) percent relative compaction based on ASTM D 1557.

8.4.2 *Compaction*

Cohesive soils should be placed in loose lifts not exceeding six (6) inches, moisture-conditioned to approximately two (2) to four (4) percentage points above optimum moisture content, and compacted to the minimum densities listed in Table IV below.

TABLE IV
COMPACTION REQUIREMENTS

TYPE OF FILL/AREA	RELATIVE COMPACTION (ASTM D 1557)
	MINIMUM PERCENT
Fills within building pad area and below footing base elevations	95
All other structural fill	90

Granular fill materials should be placed in loose lifts of six (6) to eight (8) inches, moisture-conditioned to near-optimum, and compacted to the minimum densities listed in the preceding table.

8.4.3 *Fill Material*

The on-site soils have a "very low" expansion potential (Expansion Indices = 4 and 19). The on-site soils may be reused as compacted fill provided they are free of organics, deleterious materials, debris and particles over six (6) inches in largest dimension.

Any soils imported to the site for use as fill for subgrade materials should be predominantly granular and non expansive (Expansion Index less than 20) and should contain sufficient fines (approximately twenty [20] percent)

so as to be relatively impermeable when compacted. The imported soils should be approved by GEOBASE, INC. (GEOBASE) prior to importing. Laboratory testing required for approval of import sources may require forty-eight (48) hours. GEOBASE should be notified of import locations a minimum of seventy-two (72) hours prior to its proposed use.

8.4.4 *Shrinkage*

The on-site soils will undergo some volume change when excavated and replaced as properly compacted fill. Since an accurate determination of in-place and compacted densities cannot be made over the entire project area, accurate earthwork shrinkage estimates cannot be provided. Based on our experience with similar soils, a shrinkage value in the order of ten (10) to twenty-five (25) percent may be used as a guideline for the on-site soils.

8.5 Slope Stability

The existing soil slopes, off-site, along the eastern and southern site boundaries, adjacent to the Lake Forest Drive and on-ramp to the Foothill Transportation Corridor vary from six (6) to twenty-five (25) feet in height and have a slope ratio of 2H:1V (Horizontal: Vertical). The slope surfaces are covered with landscape grasses and bushes with small trees. It should be pointed out that the erosion gully, up to approximately twelve (12) feet wide and three (3) to five (5) feet deep, was observed in 2003 on the slope surface at the junction of Lake Forest Drive and on-ramp to the Foothill Transportation Corridor, is now vegetated with small trees and bushes. It is understood that these slopes are located outside of the property lines; however, if erosion of the slope resumes, it will affect the stability of the slope and may encroach into the property.

Based on the grading report (Pacific Soils, November 1998) and Response to OCEMA Review Sheet (Pacific Soils, January 1995), all the existing cut-and-fill slopes within and surrounding the project site were constructed in accordance with the criteria of the County of Orange and are considered to be grossly and surficially stable.

8.6 Surface Drainage

To enhance future site performance, it is recommended that all pad drainage be collected and directed away from proposed structures to disposal areas off-site. For soils areas, we recommend that a minimum of five (5) percent gradient away from foundation elements be maintained. It is important that drainage be directed away from foundations and that proper drainage patterns be established at the time of construction and maintained throughout the life of the structures.

Care should be exercised in controlling surface runoff onto permanent and temporary slopes. The area back of the slope crest should be graded such that water will not be allowed to flow freely onto the slope face. If excavations of temporary slopes are carried out in the rainy season, appropriate erosion protection measures may

be required to minimize erosion of the slope cuts.

8.7 Temporary Excavations

Temporary construction excavations are anticipated for construction of utility trenches and footings.

Temporary construction excavations in soils may be made vertically without shoring to a depth of approximately four (4) feet below adjacent surrounding grade. For deeper cuts in soils, the slopes should be properly shored or sloped back at least 1H:1V (Horizontal: Vertical) or flatter. The exposed slope face should be kept moist (but not saturated) during construction to reduce local sloughing. No surcharge loads should be permitted within a horizontal distance equal to the height of cut from the toe of excavation unless the cut is properly shored. Excavations that extend below an imaginary plane inclined at forty-five (45) degrees below the edge of any nearby adjacent existing site facilities including underground pipelines, should be properly shored to maintain foundation support of the adjacent structures and utilities.

All excavations and shoring systems should meet, as a minimum, the requirements given in the State of California Occupational Safety and Health Standards. Stability of temporary slopes are the responsibility of the contractor.

8.8 Trench Backfill

It is our opinion that utility trench backfill could be placed and compacted by mechanical means. Jetting or flooding of backfill material is not recommended.

If utility contractors indicate that it is undesirable to use compaction equipment in close proximity to a buried conduit, other methods of utility trench compaction may also be appropriate, as approved by the geotechnical engineer at the time of construction.

IX. FOUNDATION RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 General

The following recommendations have been formulated from visual, physical and analytical considerations of existing site conditions and are believed to be applicable for the proposed development.

The on-site soils possess a "very low" expansion potential. The following recommendations are based on a "very low" expansion potential for the surface soils. Foundation and slab reinforcement configurations should meet, as a minimum, the requirements of the governing agencies or Uniform Building Code.

9.2 Footings

Footings based on properly compacted fill soils may be used to support the proposed structure provided that a uniform compacted fill blanket is completed in accordance with the requirements described in subsection 8.3.1. Planters adjacent to footings should be avoided unless they are lined and landscape water is allowed to drain to a suitable discharge point.

9.2.1 *Soil Bearing Pressure*

Spread and continuous footings based on properly compacted fills, a minimum of eighteen (18) inches below lowest adjacent grade, may be designed for an allowable dead-plus-live load bearing pressure of 2,000 psf. These bearing pressures may be increased by one-third ($1/3$) for short-term wind or seismic loads. The maximum edge pressures induced by eccentric loading or overturning moments should not be allowed to exceed the aforementioned allowable bearing values.

Footings placed closer than one (1) width apart should be structurally tied.

9.2.2 *Footings Adjacent to Trenches or Existing Footings*

Where footings are located adjacent to utility trenches, they should extend below a one-to-one plane projected upward from the inside bottom corner of the trench. Footing excavations adjacent to the footing of the existing structures should be carried out such that the existing footings are not undermined.

9.2.3 *Settlement*

For the bearing pressures provided above and based on the building location shown on Figure A-2, Appendix A, the total and differential settlements are not anticipated to exceed one (1) inch and one-half ($1/2$) inch over a distance of thirty (30) feet, respectively.

9.2.4 *Lateral Load Resistance*

Lateral loads against structures may be resisted by friction between the bottom of foundations and the supporting soils. An allowable friction coefficient of 0.25 is recommended. An allowable lateral bearing pressure equal to an equivalent fluid weight of 150 pounds per cubic foot acting against the foundations may be used, provided the foundations are poured tight against undisturbed or compacted soil.

9.2.5 *Footing Observations*

All foundation excavations should be observed by GEOBASE prior to the placement of forms, reinforcement, or

concrete, for verification of conformance with the intent of these recommendations. The on-site sandy soils may make footing excavation difficult, and care should be taken in excavation for footings to avoid excessive loosening of the soils. All loose or unsuitable material should be removed prior to the placement of concrete. Materials from footing excavations should not be spread in slab-on-grade areas unless compacted.

9.3 Floor Slabs

Concrete slab-on-grade floors may be used for the proposed buildings. The subgrade for the floor slab should be prepared in accordance with the recommendations provided in subsections 8.3 and 8.4. In moisture-sensitive areas the slab should be waterproofed.

The recommendations presented above are intended to reduce the potential for cracking of slabs and foundations; however, even with the incorporation of the recommendations presented herein, foundation slabs may still exhibit some cracking. The occurrence of concrete shrinkage cracks are independent of the supporting soil characteristics.

A subgrade modulus of 150 pounds per cubic inch may be used for slab design. The slab should be designed and reinforced by the structural engineer for temperature and shrinkage stresses, the various anticipated loadings including construction and operating conditions, and the "very low" expansion potential of the subgrade soils. As a minimum, the slab should be five (5) inches in actual thickness and reinforced with number four (4) bars at twelve (12) inches each way.

X. PAVEMENT SECTIONS, WALKWAYS AND FLATWORK AREAS

Two (2) R-value test were performed and gave results of twenty-seven (27) and forty-three (43). Based on an R-value of twenty-seven (27), the following alternative preliminary minimum pavement sections may be used. The traffic index assumed in Table V should be confirmed by the Civil Engineer and additional R-value tests should be performed during grading, prior to finalizing the pavement section. The pavement section should be revised if either the traffic index or the as-graded soils are significantly different from the soil samples tested.

TABLE V
ALTERNATIVE PAVEMENT SECTIONS

PAVEMENT UTILIZATION	TRAFFIC INDEX	CRUSHED AGGREGATE BASE (INCHES)	ASPHALTIC CONCRETE (INCHES)
Automobile parking areas and driveways	4.5	5	3
Truck and bus loading/unloading areas and driveways	5.5	7	3

The crushed aggregate base must meet specifications per Standard Specifications for Public Works Construction

or CALTRANS Class II, and should be compacted to at least ninety-five (95) percent relative compaction based on ASTM D 1557. Crushed miscellaneous base should not be used.

XI. SOIL CORROSIVITY -- IMPLICATIONS

Electrical conductivity, pH, chloride and water soluble sulfate tests were conducted on representative samples by Anaheim Test Laboratory, and the results are provided in Appendix C. The tests results indicate that the subsoils at the site have a "low" to "moderate" corrosive potential with respect to concrete and "moderate" to "very severe" corrosion potential with respect to steel and other metals. Type II Portland cement should be used for the construction of concrete structures in contact with the subgrade soils.

XII. PERCOLATION RATE OF THE SUBSOILS

The site location map is given as Figure A-1, Appendix A. The percolation test locations are shown on Figure 1 of the percolation tests report provided in Appendix D.

The following minimum recorded percolation rates may be used for design purposes:

PERCOLATION BORING LOCATION	PERCOLATION RATE (GALLON/SQUARE FOOT/DAY)
B-1	0.1
B-2	0.2
B-3	0.4

XIII. LIMITATIONS

This investigation was performed in accordance with generally accepted geotechnical engineering principles and practices. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the conclusions and professional advice included in this report.

This report is intended for use by the client and its representatives, and with regard to the specific project discussed herein. Any changes in the design or location of the proposed new structure, however slight, should be brought to our attention so that we may determine how they may affect our conclusions. The conclusions and recommendations contained in this report are based on the data relating only to the specific project and location discussed herein. This report does not relate any conclusions or recommendations about the potential for hazardous and/or contaminated materials existing at the site.

The analyses and recommendations submitted in this report are based upon the observations noted during drilling of the borings, interpretation of laboratory test results, and geological evidence. This report does not reflect any

variations which may occur away from the borings and which may be encountered during construction. If conditions observed during construction are at variance with the preliminary findings, we should be notified so that we may modify our conclusions and recommendations, or provide alternate recommendations, if necessary.

The recommendations presented herein assume that the plan review, observations and testing services, outlined in Section XII of the report, will be provided by GEOBASE. During execution of the aforementioned services, GEOBASE can finalize the report recommendations based on observations of actual subsurface conditions evident during construction. GEOBASE cannot assume liability for the adequacy of the recommendations if another party is retained to observe construction.

This report is issued with the understanding that it is the responsibility of the owner, or of his representative, to ensure that the information and recommendations contained herein are brought to the attention of the architect and engineer for the project, and incorporated into the plans and specifications. In this respect, it is recommended that we be allowed the opportunity to review the project plans and the specifications for conformance with the geotechnical recommendations.

This office does not practice or consult in the field of safety engineering. We do not direct the contractor's operations, and we cannot be responsible for other than our own personnel on the site. Therefore, the safety of others is the responsibility of the contractor. The contractor should notify the owner if he considers any of the recommended actions presented herein to be unsafe.

This report may be subject to review by the appropriate regulating agencies.

Respectfully submitted
GEOBASE, INC.



H. D. Nguyen, B.Sc.
Project Engineer



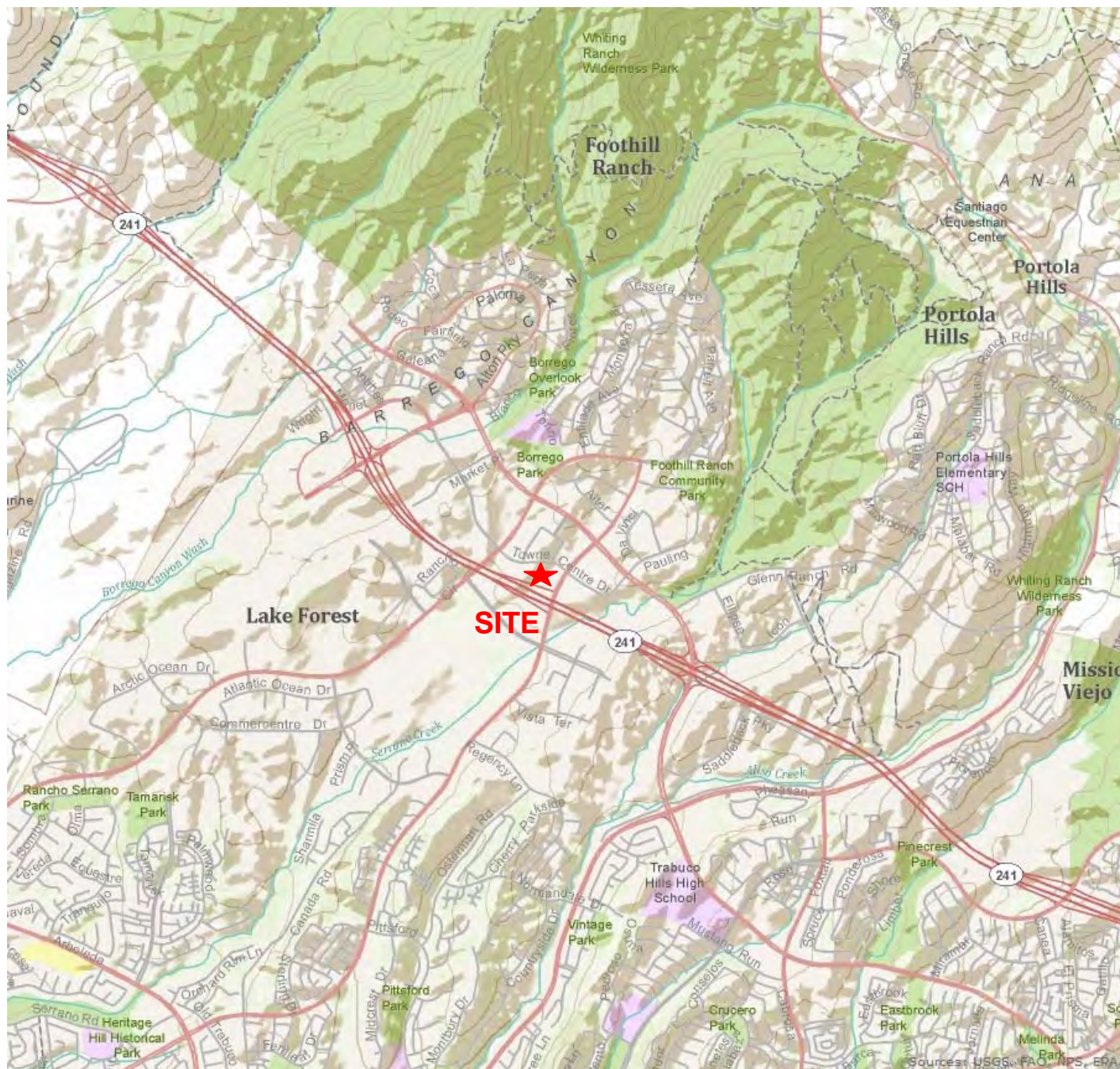
J-M. Chevallier, P.E., G.E.
R.C.E. 39198; G.E. 2056
Managing Principal

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1. Pacific Soils Engineering, Inc., December 1994. "Geotechnical Investigation and Grading Plan Review, Planning Area 8, a Portion of Tentative Tract 13419, Foothill Ranch, County of Orange, California". A report prepared for the Foothill Ranch Company.
2. Pacific Soils Engineering, Inc., January 1995, "Response to OCEMA Review Sheet, dated January 9, 1995, Addressing the Reference 1 Report", a response prepared for the Foothill Ranch Company.
3. Pacific Soils Engineering, Inc., February 1996, Revised November 1998, "Report of Findings, Planning Area 8, a Portion of Tentative Tract 13419, Foothill Ranch, County of Orange, California" a report prepared for the Foothill Ranch Company.
4. Pacific Soils Engineering, Inc., November 1998, "Project Grading Report, Lots 105 through 108 and the Adjacent Portion of Towne Center Drive, Planning Area 8, a Portion of Tentative Tract 13419, Foothill Ranch, County of Orange, California" a report prepared for Foothill Ranch Company.
5. California Division of Mines and Geology, January 17, 2001, State of California Seismic Hazard Zones – Official Map of the El Toro Quadrangle, Scale 1: 24,000.
6. California Division of Mines and Geology, 1997c (Revised 2001), Seismic Hazard Evaluation of the El Toro 7.5-Quadrangle, Orange County, California: CDMG, Open-File Report 2000-013.
7. Pacific Soils Engineering, Inc., April 1996, "Response to Letter from Transportation Corridor Agencies, Regarding Planning Area 8, dated March 1996". A letter prepared for the Foothill Ranch Company.
8. Pradel, D., 1998 "Procedure to Evaluate Earthquake Induced Settlements in Dry Sandy Soils", Journal of Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Engineering, April 1998, Volume 124, Number 4.
9. Tokimatsu, K., and Seed, H.B., 1987 "Evaluation of Settlements in Sands due to Earthquake Shaking", J. Geotechnical Engineering Division, ASCE, Vol. 113, No. 8, pp. 861-878.

APPENDIX A

Figure A-1	Location Map
Figure A-2	Site and Boring Locations Plan
Figure A-3	Restricted Use Areas (by Others)
Figure A-4	Cross-Section A-A'
Figure A-5	Cross-Section B-B'
Figure A-6	Anticipated High Ground Water Levels
Figure A-7	Seismic Hazard Zones Map
Figure A-8	FEMA Flood Map
Figure A-9	Landslide Inventory Map



Site Coordinates

Latitude: 33.6735

Longitude: -117.661



NORTH

GEOBASE

SITE LOCATION MAP

KAISER PERMANENTE

FOOTHILL RANCH MOB

LAKE FOREST, CALIFORNIA

C.314.41.00

FIGURE A-1

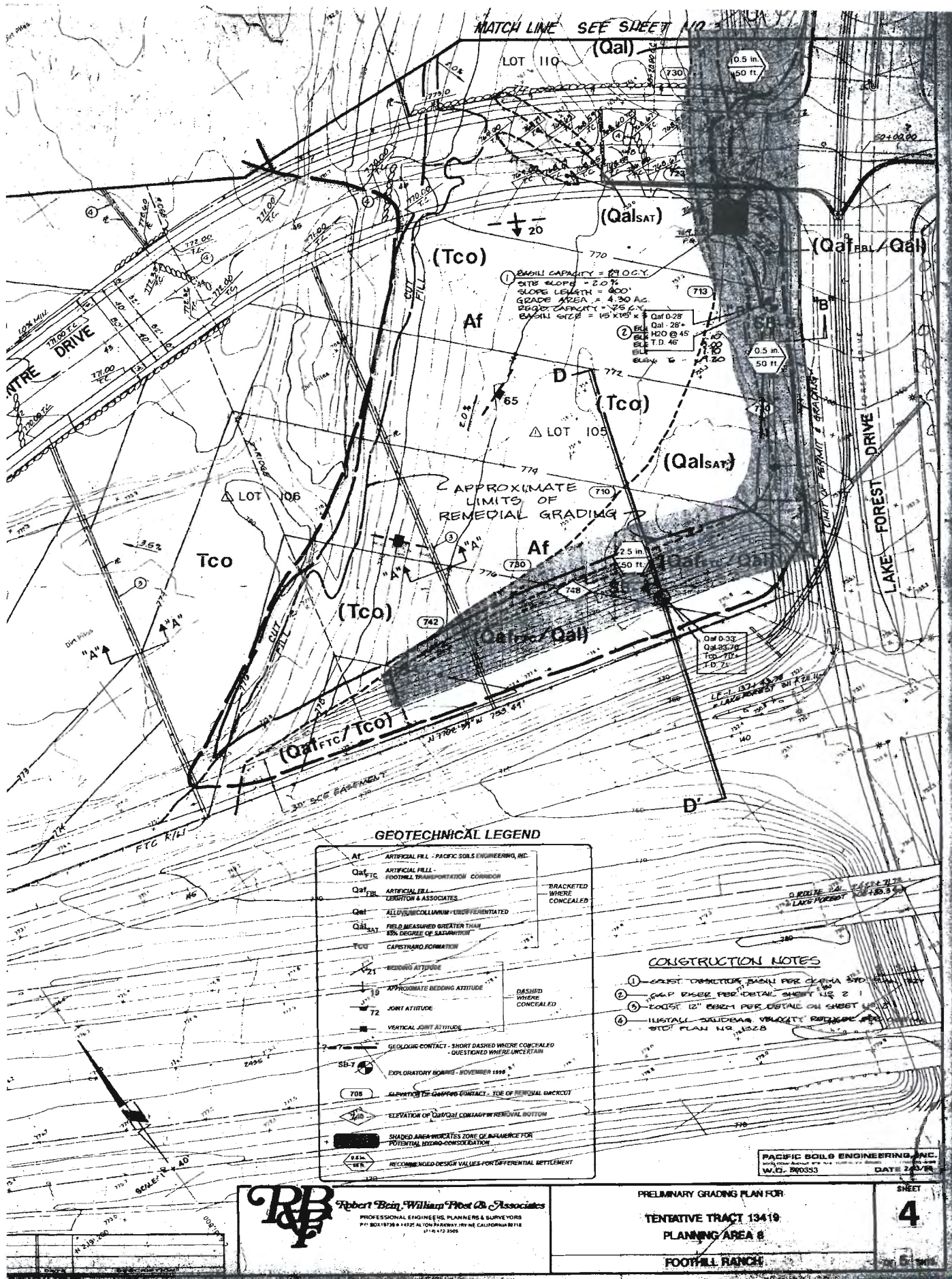
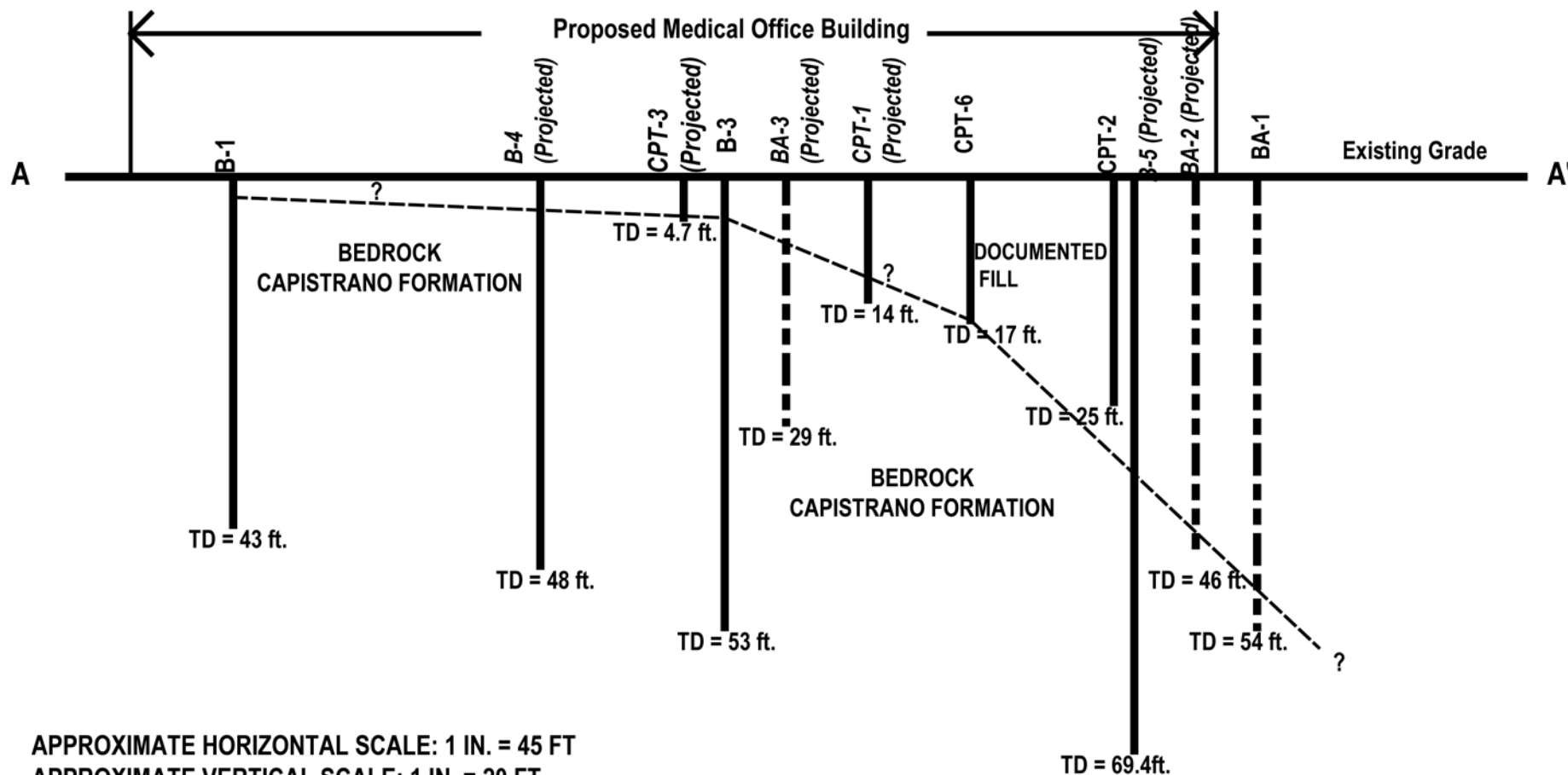


FIGURE A-3



CROSS-SECTION A-A'

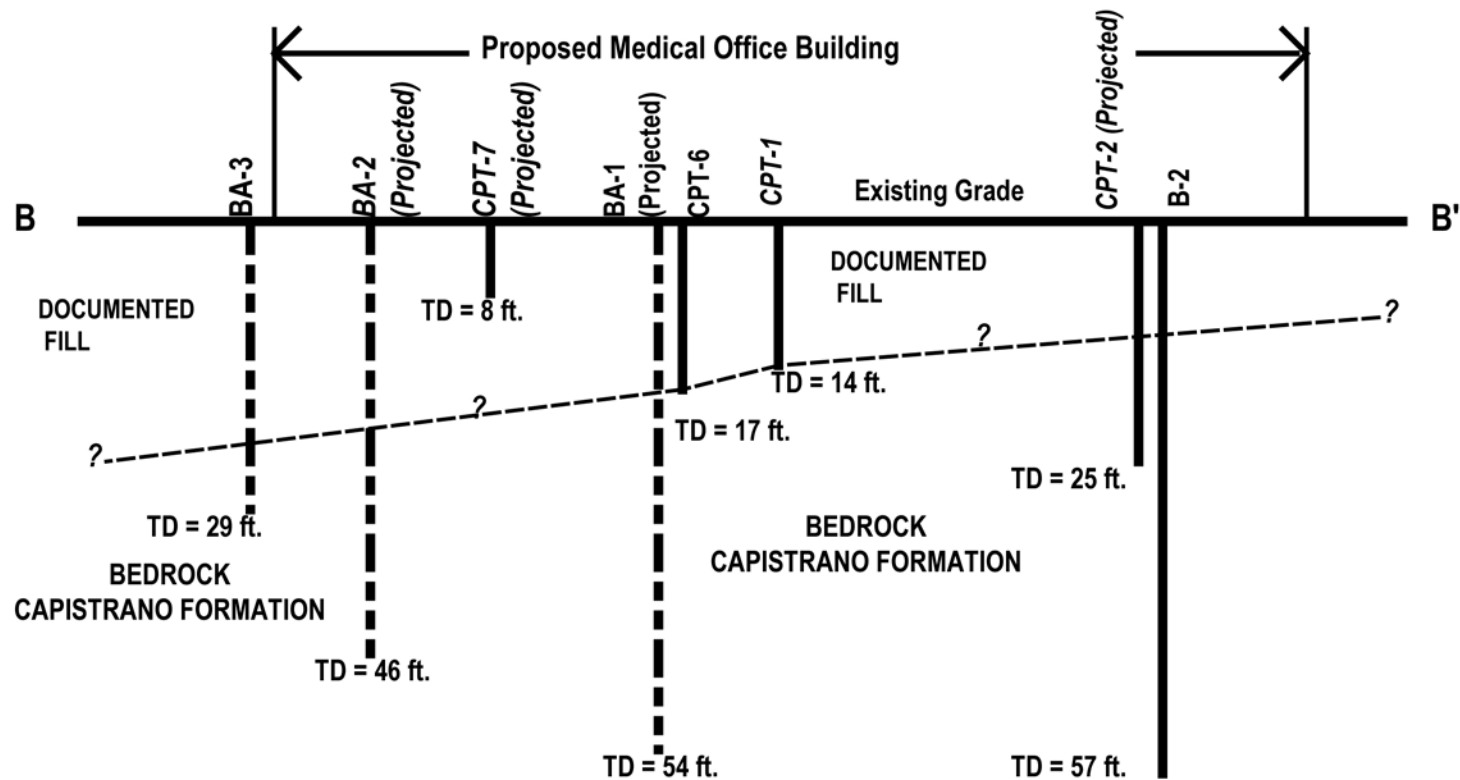
NOTE: Stratigraphic sections are known with accuracy only at the locations observed. The soil stratigraphy between borings has been inferred from geological evidence and may vary from that shown.

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CROSS SECTION A-A'
 KAISER PERMANENTE
 FOOTHILL RANCH MOB
 LAKEFOREST, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE A-4



APPROXIMATE HORIZONTAL SCALE: 1 IN. = 45 FT
 APPROXIMATE VERTICAL SCALE: 1 IN. = 20 FT

CROSS-SECTION B-B'

NOTE: Stratigraphic sections are known with accuracy only at the locations observed. The soil stratigraphy between borings has been inferred from geological evidence and may vary from that shown.

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CROSS SECTION B-B'
 KAISER PERMANENTE
 FOOTHILL RANCH MOB
 LAKEFOREST, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE A-5

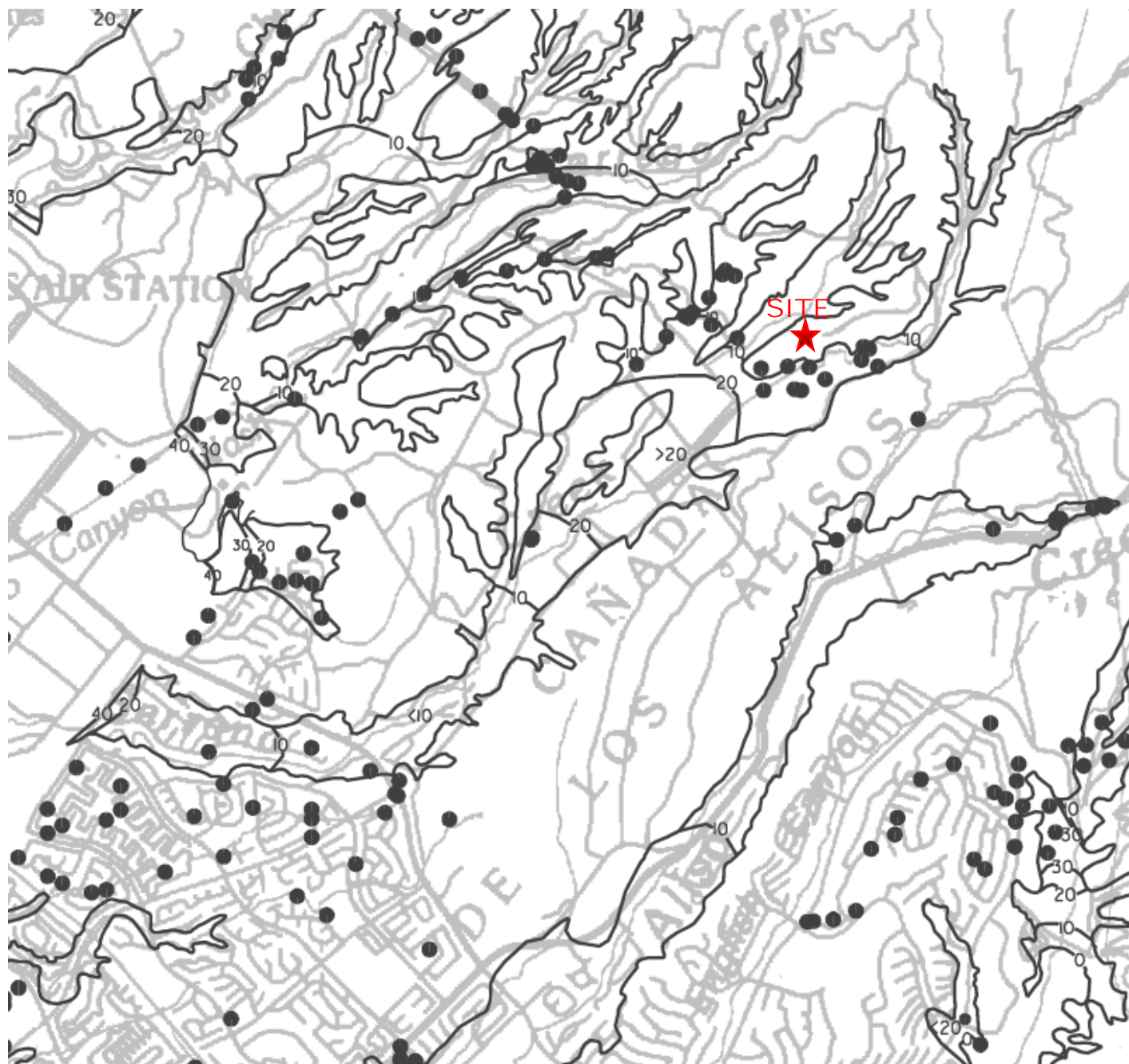
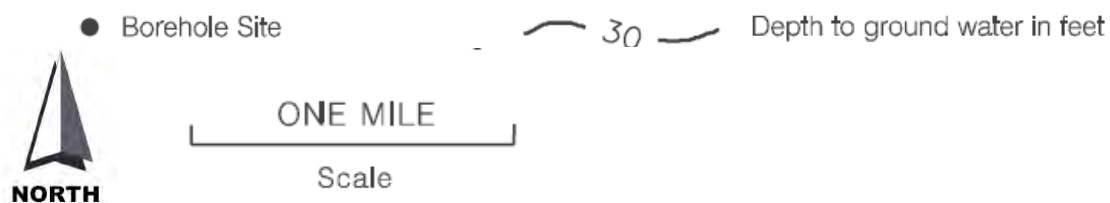


Plate 1.2 Anticipated high ground water levels in the El Toro Quadrangle, Orange County.



GEOBASE

ANTICIPATED HIGH GROUNDWATER LEVELS

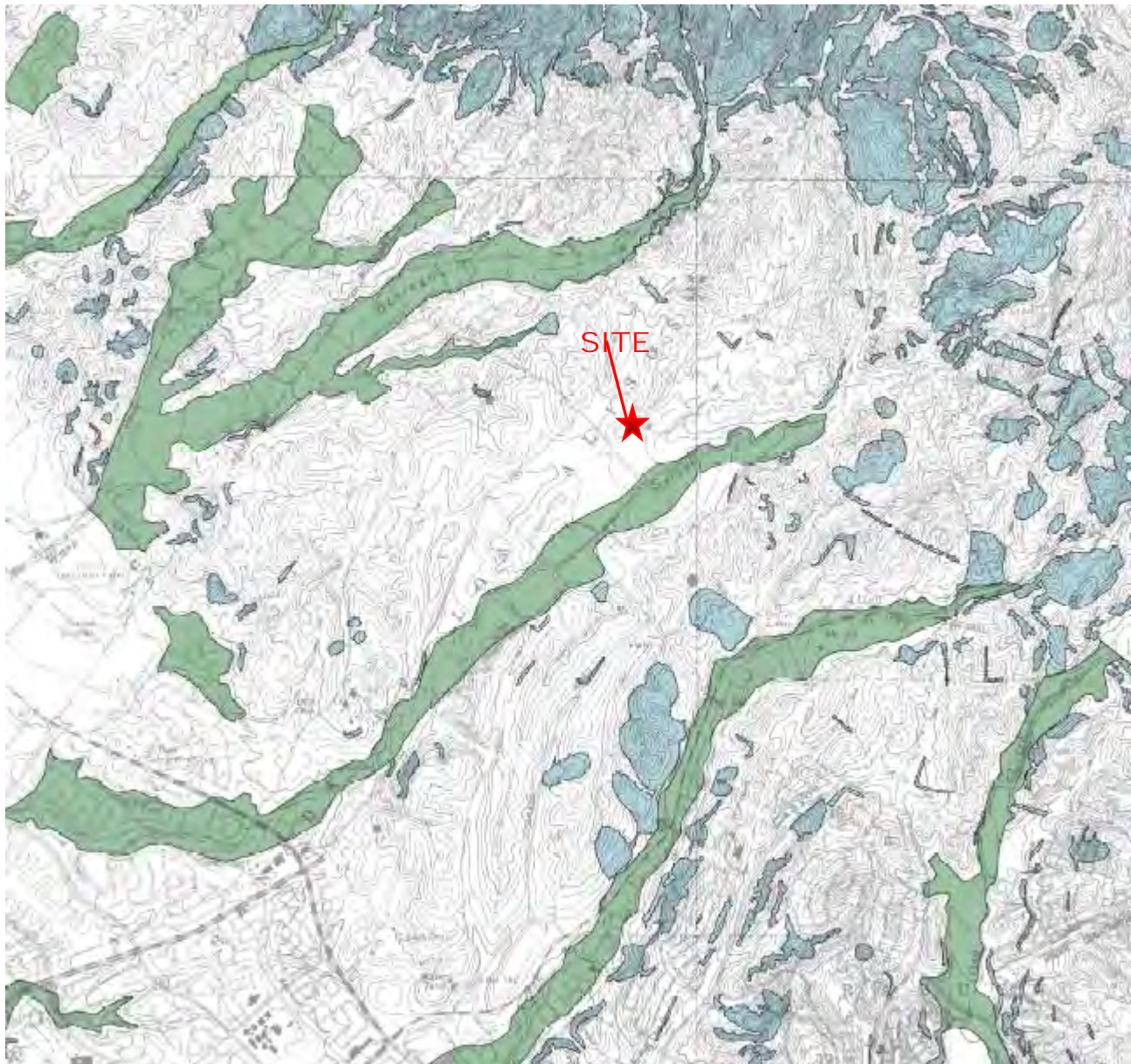
KAISER PERMANENTE

FOOTHILL RANCH MOB

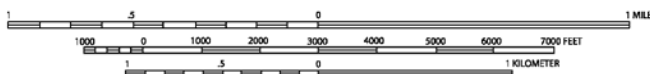
C.314.41.00

LAKE FOREST, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE A-6



SCALE 1:24,000



**STATE OF CALIFORNIA
SEISMIC HAZARD ZONES**

*Delivered in compliance with
Chapter 7.8, Division 2 of the California Public Resources Code
(Seismic Hazards Mapping Act)*

**EL TORO QUADRANGLE
OFFICIAL MAP**

Released: January 17, 2001

Site Coordinates:

Latitude: 33.6735

Longitudes: -117.661

MAP EXPLANATION

Zones of Required Investigation:

Liquefaction

Areas where historic occurrence of liquefaction, or local geological, geotechnical and groundwater conditions indicate a potential for permanent ground displacements such that mitigation as defined in Public Resources Code Section 2693(c) would be required.

Earthquake-Induced Landslides

Areas where previous occurrence of landslide movement, or local topographic, geological, geotechnical and subsurface water conditions indicate a potential for permanent ground displacements such that mitigation as defined in Public Resources Code Section 2693(c) would be required.



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SEISMIC HAZARD ZONES MAP

KAISER PERMANENTE

FOOTHILL RANCH MOB

LAKE FOREST, CALIFORNIA

C.314.41.00

FIGURE A-7

NFIP

PANEL 0316J

FIRM**FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP****ORANGE COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA
AND INCORPORATED AREAS****PANEL 316 OF 539**

(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

CONTAINS

COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
IRVINE, CITY OF	060202	0016	J
LAKE FOREST, CITY OF	060700	0016	J
ORANGE COUNTY	060212	0016	J

Notice to User: The Map Number shown below should be used when placing map orders; the Community Number shown above should be used on insurance applications for the subject community.



MAP NUMBER
06059C0316J

MAP REVISED
DECEMBER 3, 2009

Federal Emergency Management Agency

LEGEND

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD

The 1% annual flood (100-year flood), also known as the base flood, is the flood that has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The Special Flood Hazard Area is the area subject to flooding by the 1% annual chance flood. Areas of Special Flood Hazard include Zones A, AE, AH, AO, AR, AV, X, and VE. The Base Flood Elevation is the water surface elevation of the 1% annual chance flood.

- ZONE A** No Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AE** Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AH** Road depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of parking); Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AO** Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain); average depths determined. For areas of allowed fan flooding, velocities also determined.
- ZONE AR** Special Flood Hazard Area formerly protected from the 1% annual chance flood by a flood control system that was subsequently abandoned. Zone AR indicates that the former flood control system is being evaluated to provide protection from the 1% annual chance or greater flood.
- ZONE AV** Area to be protected from 1% annual chance flood by a Federal flood protection system under construction; no Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE V** Coastal flood zone with velocity based (wave action); no Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE VE** Coastal flood zone with velocity based (wave action); Base Flood Elevations determined.

FLOODWAY AREAS IN ZONE AE

The floodway is the channel of a stream plus any adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 1% annual chance flood can be carried without substantial increases in flood heights.

OTHER FLOOD AREAS

ZONE X Areas of 0.2% annual chance flood; areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 1% annual chance flood.

OTHER AREAS

ZONE X Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain.

ZONE D Areas in which flood hazards are undetermined, but possible.

COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM (CBRS) AREAS

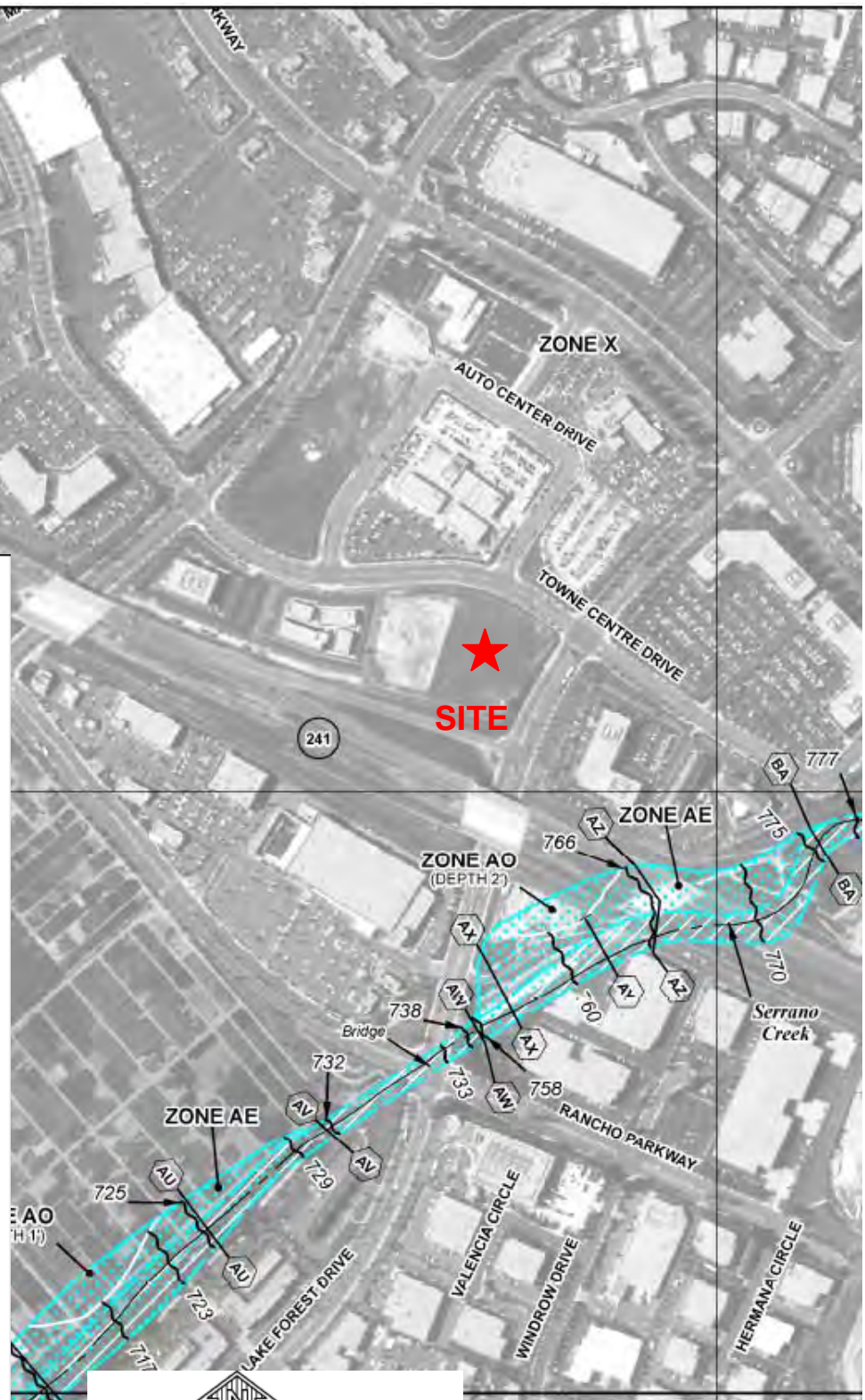
OTHERWISE PROTECTED AREAS (OPAs)

CBRS areas and OPAs are normally located within or adjacent to Special Flood Hazard Areas.

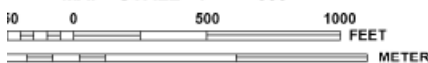
- 1% annual chance floodplain boundary
- 0.2% annual chance floodplain boundary
- Floodway boundary
- Zone D boundary
- CBRS and OPA boundary
- Boundaries dividing Special Flood Hazard Area Zones and boundaries dividing Special Flood Hazard Areas of different Base Flood Elevations, flood depths or flood velocities
- Base Flood Elevation line and value; elevation in feet
- Base Flood Elevation value where uniform within zone; elevation in feet

* Referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988

- Cross section line
- Transect line
- Geographic coordinates referenced to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), Western Hemisphere
- 300-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid values, zone 11N
- 300-foot grid index; California State Plane coordinate system, zone 13 (FIPS CODE 8406), Lambert Conformal Conic projection
- Beach mark (see explanation in Notes to Users section of this FIRM panel)
- River Mile



MAP SCALE 1" = 500'



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FEMA FLOOD MAP
KAISER PERMANENTE
FOOTHILL RANCH MOB
LAKFOREST, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE A-8



ONE MILE
Scale

Plate 2.1 Landslide inventory, Shear Test Sample Locations, and Areas of Significant Grading, El Toro Quadrangle.

- shear test sample location
- landslide
- ▨ areas of significant grading
- ▨ tract report with multiple borings

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LANDSLIDE INVENTORY MAP

KAISER PERMANENTE

FOOTHILL RANCH MOB

LAKE FOREST, CALIFORNIA

C.314.41.00

FIGURE A-9

APPENDIX B

GEOBASE, March 2003

Figure B-1	Explanation of Terms and Symbols Used
Figure B-2	Log of Boring B-1
Figure B-3	Log of Boring B-2
Figure B-4	Log of Boring B-3
Figure B-5	Log of Boring B-4
Figure B-6	Log of Boring B-5
Figure B-7	CPT-1
Figure B-8	CPT-2
Figure B-9	CPT-3
Figure B-10	CPT-4
Figure B-11	CPT-5
Figure B-12	CPT-6
Figure B-13	CPT-7

Pacific Soils, Revised November 1998

Figure B-14	Log of Boring SB-4 (by Others)
Figure B-15	Log of Boring SB-8 (by Others)

GEOBASE, May 2011

Figure B-16	Log of Boring BA-1
Figure B-17	Log of Boring BA-2
Figure B-18	Log of Boring BA-3

GEOBASE, INC.

The terms and symbols used on the Log of Borings to summarize the results of the field investigation and subsequent laboratory testing are described in the following:

It should be noted that materials, boundaries, and conditions have been established only at the boring locations, and are not necessarily representative of subsurface conditions elsewhere across the site.

A. PARTICLE SIZE DEFINITION (ASTM D2487 AND D422)

Boulder	-- larger than 12-inches	Sand, medium	-- No.40 to No. 10 sieves
Cobble	-- 3-inches to 12-inches	Sand, fine	-- No.200 to No. 40 sieves
Gravel, coarse	-- 3/4-inch to 3-inches	Silt	-- 5µm to No. 200 sieves
Gravel, fine	-- No.4 sieve to 3/4 -inch	Clay	-- smaller than 5 µm
Sand, coarse	-- No.10 to No.4 sieve		

B. SOIL CLASSIFICATION

Soils and bedrock are classified and described according to their engineering properties and behavioral characteristics. The soil of each stratum is described using ASTM D2487 and D2488.

The following adjectives may be employed to define percentage ranges by weight of minor components:

trace	--	1-10%	some	--	20-35%
little	--	10-20%	"and" or "y"	--	35-50%

The following descriptive terms may be used for stratified soils:

parting	--	0 to 1/16-in. thickness;	layer	--	½-in. to 12-in. thickness;
seam	--	1/16 to ½-in. thickness;	stratum	--	greater than 12-in. thickness.

C. SOIL DENSITY AND CONSISTENCY

The density of coarse grained soils and the consistency of fine grained soils are described on the basis of the Standard Penetration Test:

COARSE GRAINED SOILS		FINE GRAINED SOILS		
DENSITY	SPT BLOWS PER FOOT	ESTIMATED CONSISTENCY	SPT BLOWS PER FOOT	ESTIMATED RANGE OF UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (TSF)
very loose	less than 4	very soft	less than 2	less than 0.25
loose	5 to 10	soft	2 to 4	0.25 to 0.50
medium	11 to 30	firm (medium)	5 to 8	0.50 to 1.0
dense	31 to 50	stiff	9 to 15	1.0 to 2.0
very dense	over 50	very stiff	16 to 30	2.0 to 4.0
		hard	over 30	over 4.0

GEOBASE

**EXPLANATION OF TERMS
AND SYMBOLS USED**

D. STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (SPT) -- D1586

The SPT test involves failure of the soil around the tip of a split spoon sampler for a condition of constant energy transmittal. The split spoon, 2-inches outside diameter and 1 3/8-inches inside diameter, is driven eighteen (18) inches. The sampler is seated in the first six (6) inches and the number of blows required to drive the sampler the last foot is recorded as the "N" value or SPT blow count. The driving energy is provided by a 140 pound weight dropping thirty (30) inches.

E. ABBREVIATION OF LABORATORY TEST DESIGNATIONS

C	Consolidation	pH	pH
CBR	California Bearing Ratio	pp	Pocket Penetrometer
Ch	Water Soluble Chlorides	PS	Particle Size
DS	Direct Shear	RV	R-Value
EI	Expansion Index	SE	Sand Equivalent
ER	Electrical Resistivity	SG	Specific Gravity
k	Permeability	SO ₄	Water Soluble Sulfates
MD	Moisture	TX	Triaxial Compression
MP	Modified Proctor Compaction Test	TV	Torvane Shear
O	Organic Content	U	Unconfined Compression

F. STRATIFICATION LINES

The stratification lines indicated on the boring logs and profiles represent the ***approximate*** boundary between material types and the transition may be gradual.

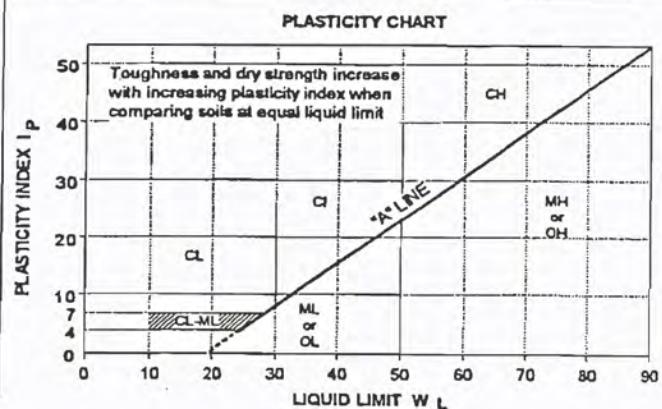
SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM (ASTM D 2487)

MAJOR DIVISION			GROUP SYMBOL	GRAPHIC SYMBOL	TYPICAL DESCRIPTION	LABORATORY CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA	
HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS			PI		Peat and other highly organic soils	Strong color or odor and often fibrous texture	
COARSE-GRAINED SOILS (More than half by weight larger than No. 200 sieve size)	GRAVELS (More than half coarse fraction larger than No. 4 sieve size)	CLEAN GRAVELS	GW		Well-graded Gravels, Gravel-Sand mixtures (<5% fines)	$C_u = \frac{D_{60}}{D_{10}} > 4$ $C_c = \frac{(D_{30})^2}{D_{10} \times D_{60}} = 1 \text{ to } 3$	
			GP		Poorly-graded Gravels and Gravel-Sand mixtures (<5% fines)	Not meeting all above requirements	
		DIRTY GRAVELS	GM		Silty Gravels, Gravel-Sand-Silt mixtures (>12% fines)	Atterberg limits below "A" line or $I_p < 4$	
			GC		Clayey Gravels, Gravel-Sand-Clay mixtures (>12% fines)	Atterberg limits above "A" line or $I_p > 7$	
	SANDS (More than half coarse fraction smaller than No. 4 sieve size)	CLEAN SANDS	SW		Well-graded Sands, Gravelly Sands (<5% fines)	$C_u = \frac{D_{60}}{D_{10}} > 6$ $C_c = \frac{(D_{30})^2}{D_{10} \times D_{60}} = 1 \text{ to } 3$	
			SP		Poorly-graded Sands or Gravelly Sands (<5% fines)	Not meeting all above requirements	
		DIRTY SANDS	SM		Silty Sands, Sand-Silt mixtures (>12% fines)	Atterberg limits below "A" line or $I_p < 4$	
			SC		Clayey Sands, Sand-Clay mixtures (>12% fines)	Atterberg limits above "A" line or $I_p > 7$	
FINE-GRAINED SOILS (More than half by weight passes No. 200 sieve size)	SILTS		ML		Inorganic Silts and very fine Sands, Rock Flour, Silty Sands of slight plasticity	$W_L < 50$	See chart below
	Below "A" line on plasticity chart: negligible organic content		MH		Inorganic Silts micaceous or diatomaceous, fine Sandy or Silty soils	$W_L > 50$	
	CLAYS	CL		Inorganic Clays of low plasticity, Gravelly, Sandy, or Silty Clays, lean Clays	$W_L < 30$		
		CI		Inorganic Clays of medium plasticity, Silty Clays	$W_L > 30, < 50$		
		CH		Inorganic Clays of high plasticity, fat Clays	$W_L > 50$		
	ORGANIC SILTS & ORGANIC CLAYS		OL		Organic Silts and organic Silty Clays of low plasticity	$W_L < 50$	
	Below "A" line on plasticity chart		OH		Organic Clays of high plasticity	$W_L > 50$	

The soil of each stratum is described using ASTM D2487 and D2488 modified slightly so that an inorganic clay of "medium plasticity" is recognized.

ADDITIONAL SOIL CLASSIFICATION

	Fill Soil
	Sa Sandstone
	Cs Claystone
	Ms Siltstone



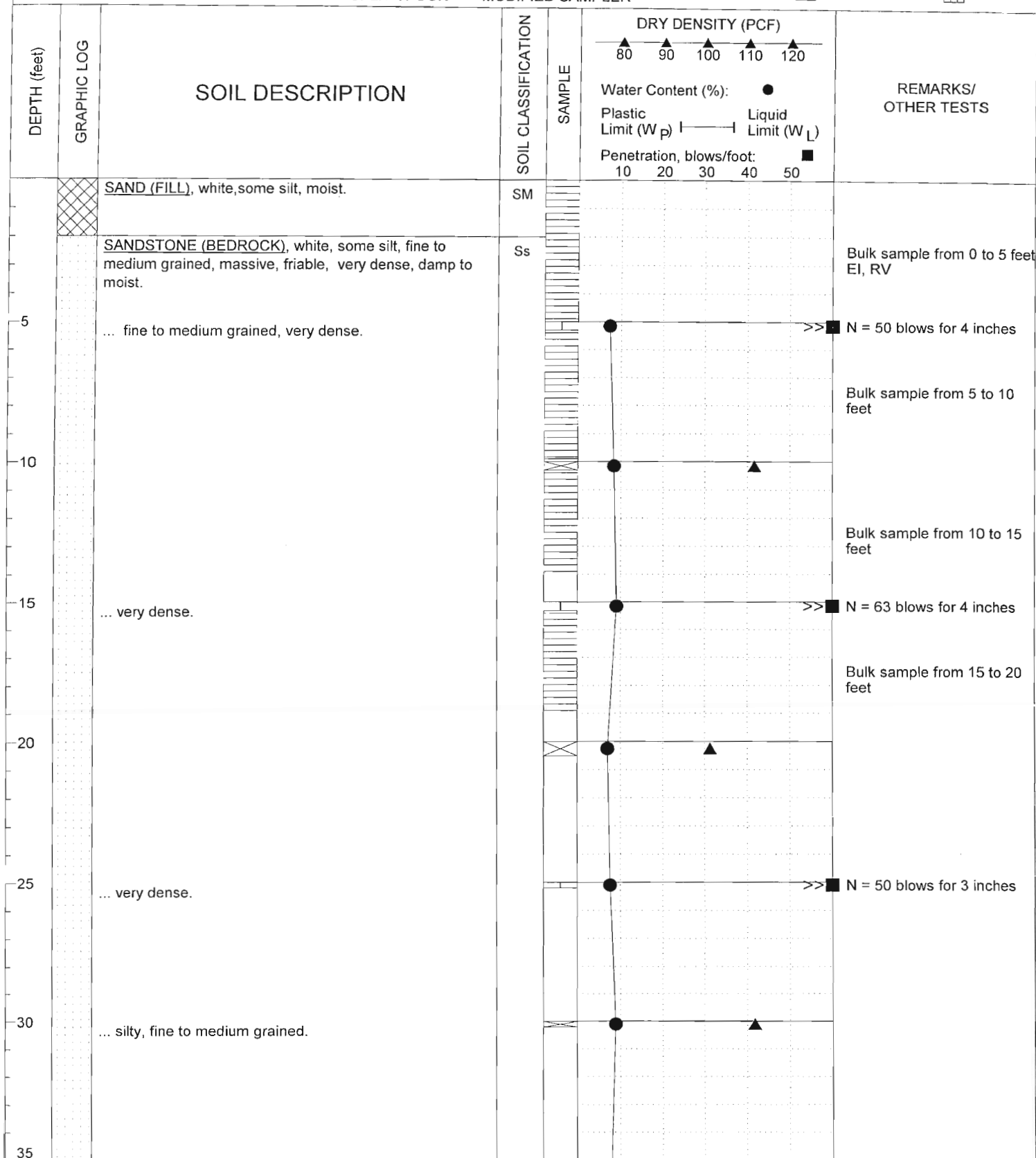
GEOBASE

EXPLANATION OF TERMS
AND SYMBOLS USED

Figure B-1

LOG OF BORING

SAMPLE TYPE: ☒ THIN WALLED TUBE ☐ SPT SPLIT SPOON ☒ CALIFORNIA MODIFIED SAMPLER ☐ DISTURBED ☒ NO RECOVERY ☐ CORE



GEOBASE, INC.

PROJECT				Lake Forest Medical Office Building Lake Forest, California		BORING NO.	B-1
DEPTH TO WATER	feet	▼	SURFACE ELEV. 774 feet		LOGGED BY	RAP	PROJECT NO. C.314.06.00
DEPTH TO SLOUGH		▲	DRILL RIG CME-75 DRILLER WESTHAZMAT		DATE LOGGED	02/19/2003	FIGURE NO. B-2

Note: This log of boring should be evaluated in conjunction with the complete geotechnical report. This log of boring represents conditions observed at the specific boring location and at the date indicated.

LOG OF BORING

SAMPLE TYPE: ☒ THIN WALLED TUBE ☐ SPT SPLIT SPOON ☒ CALIFORNIA MODIFIED SAMPLER ☐ DISTURBED ☐ NO RECOVERY ☐ CORE

DEPTH (feet)	GRAPHIC LOG	SOIL DESCRIPTION	SOIL CLASSIFICATION	SAMPLE	DRY DENSITY (PCF)		REMARKS/ OTHER TESTS
					80	90	
		SANDSTONE (BEDROCK), white, some silt, fine to medium grained, massive, friable, very dense, moist.	Ss				
40							
45		* End of boring at 43.0 feet. * Auger refusal at 43.0 feet. * Boring dry at completion of drilling.					
50							
55							
60							
65							
70							

GEOBASE, INC.

PROJECT

Lake Forest Medical Office Building
Lake Forest, California

BORING NO. B-1

DEPTH TO WATER

feet

SURFACE
ELEV. 774 feet

LOGGED BY RAP

PROJECT NO. C.314.06.00

DEPTH TO SLOUGH

DRILL RIG CME-75
DRILLER WESTHAZMAT

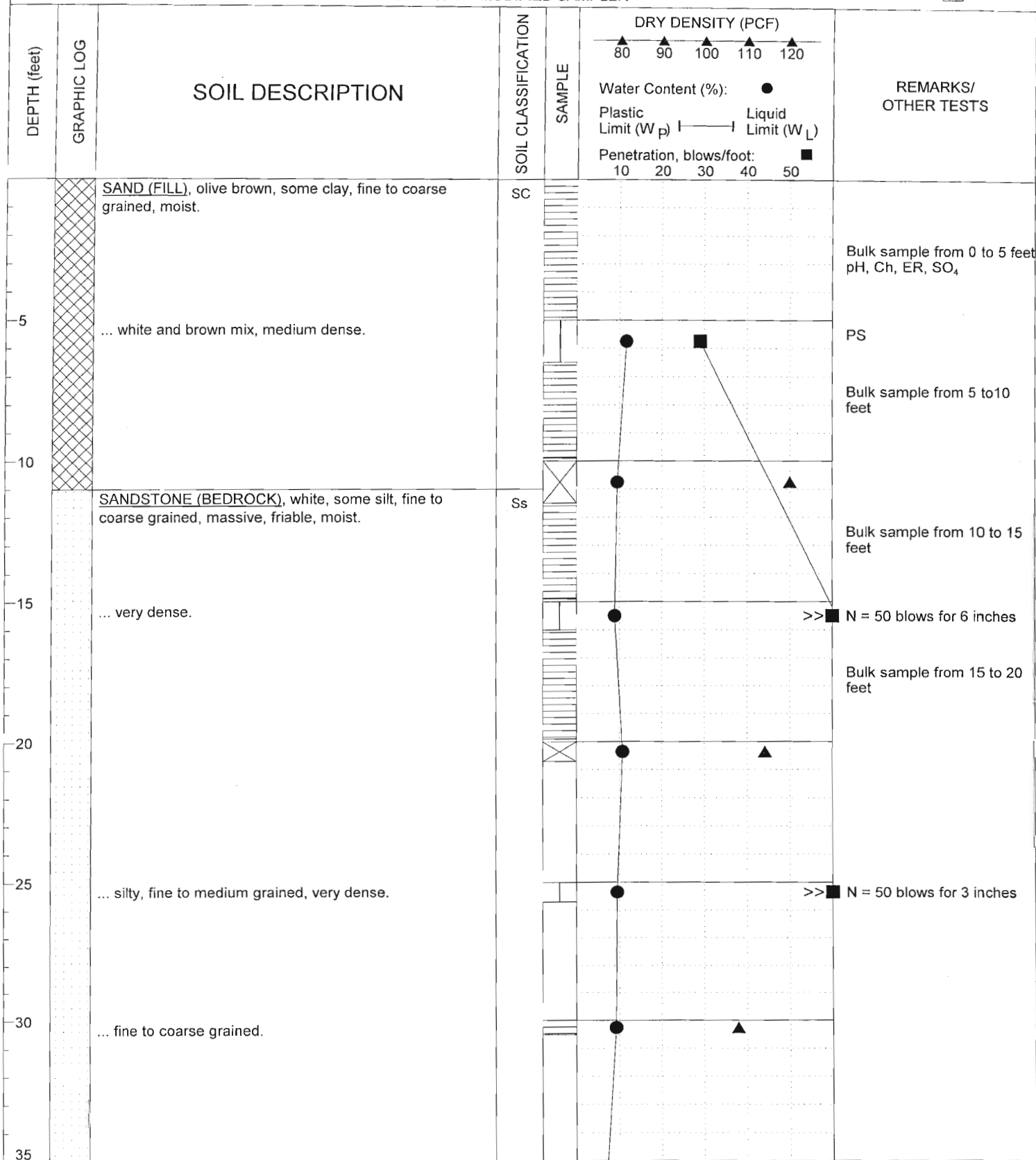
DATE
LOGGED 02/19/2003

FIGURE NO. B-2

Note: This log of boring should be evaluated in conjunction with the complete geotechnical report. This log of boring represents conditions observed at the specific boring location and at the date indicated.

LOG OF BORING

SAMPLE TYPE: ☒ THIN WALLED TUBE ☐ SPT SPLIT SPOON ☒ CALIFORNIA MODIFIED SAMPLER ☐ DISTURBED ☒ NO RECOVERY ☐ CORE



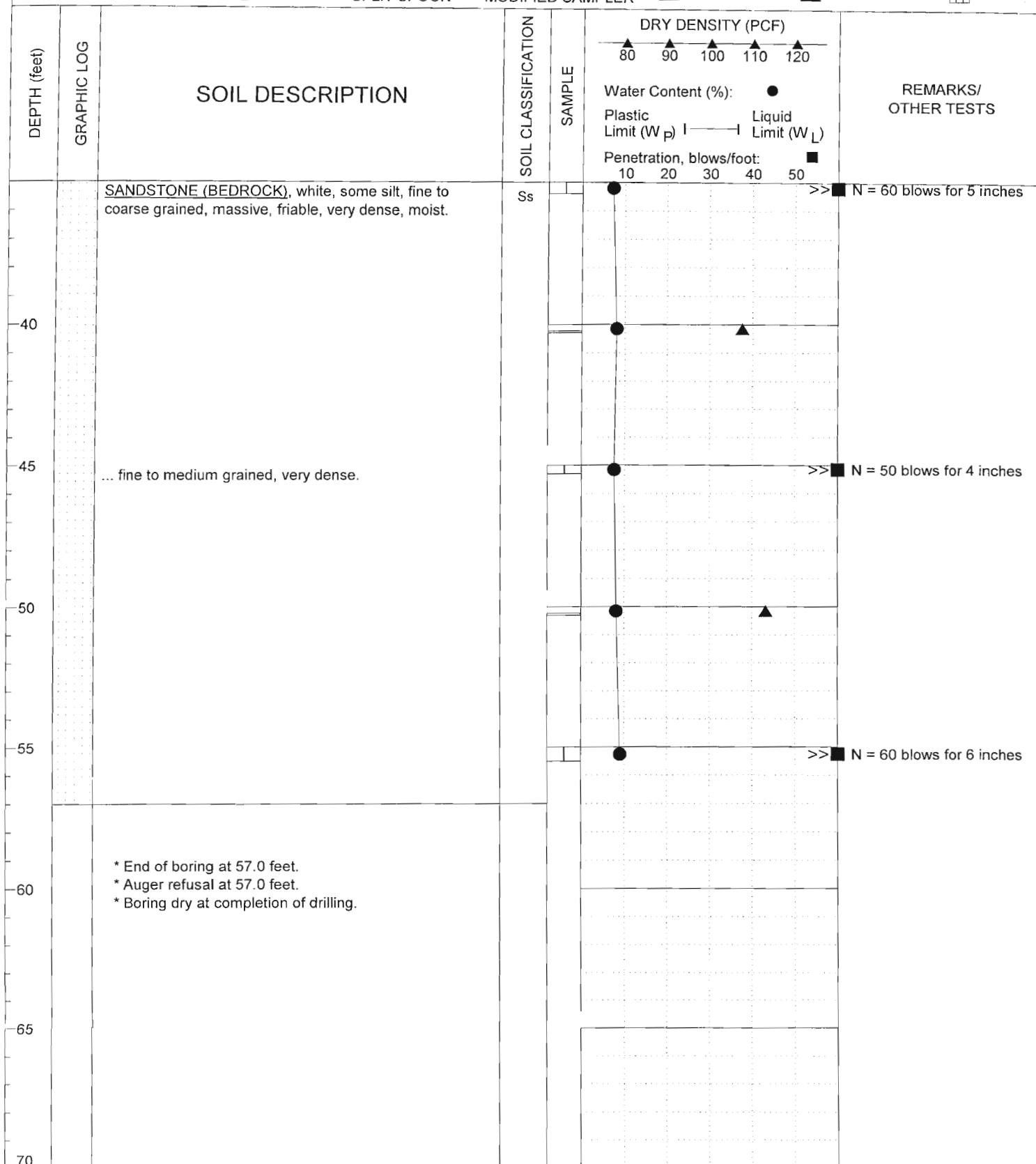
GEOBASE, INC.

PROJECT	Lake Forest Medical Office Building Lake Forest, California		BORING NO.	B-2
DEPTH TO WATER	feet ▼	SURFACE ELEV. 774 feet	LOGGED BY	RAP
DEPTH TO SLOUGH	▲	DRILL RIG CME-75	DATE	02/20/2003
		DRILLER WESTHAZMAT	LOGGED	02/20/2003
			FIGURE NO.	B-3

Note: This log of boring should be evaluated in conjunction with the complete geotechnical report. This log of boring represents conditions observed at the specific boring location and at the date indicated.

LOG OF BORING

SAMPLE TYPE: ☒ THIN WALLED TUBE ☐ SPT SPLIT SPOON ☒ CALIFORNIA MODIFIED SAMPLER ☐ DISTURBED ☒ NO RECOVERY ☐ CORE



GEOBASE, INC.

PROJECT Lake Forest Medical Office Building
Lake Forest, California

BORING NO. B-2

DEPTH TO WATER feet ▼

SURFACE ELEV. 774 feet

LOGGED BY RAP

PROJECT NO. C.314.06.00

DEPTH TO SLOUGH ▲

DRILL RIG CME-75
DRILLER WESTHAZMAT

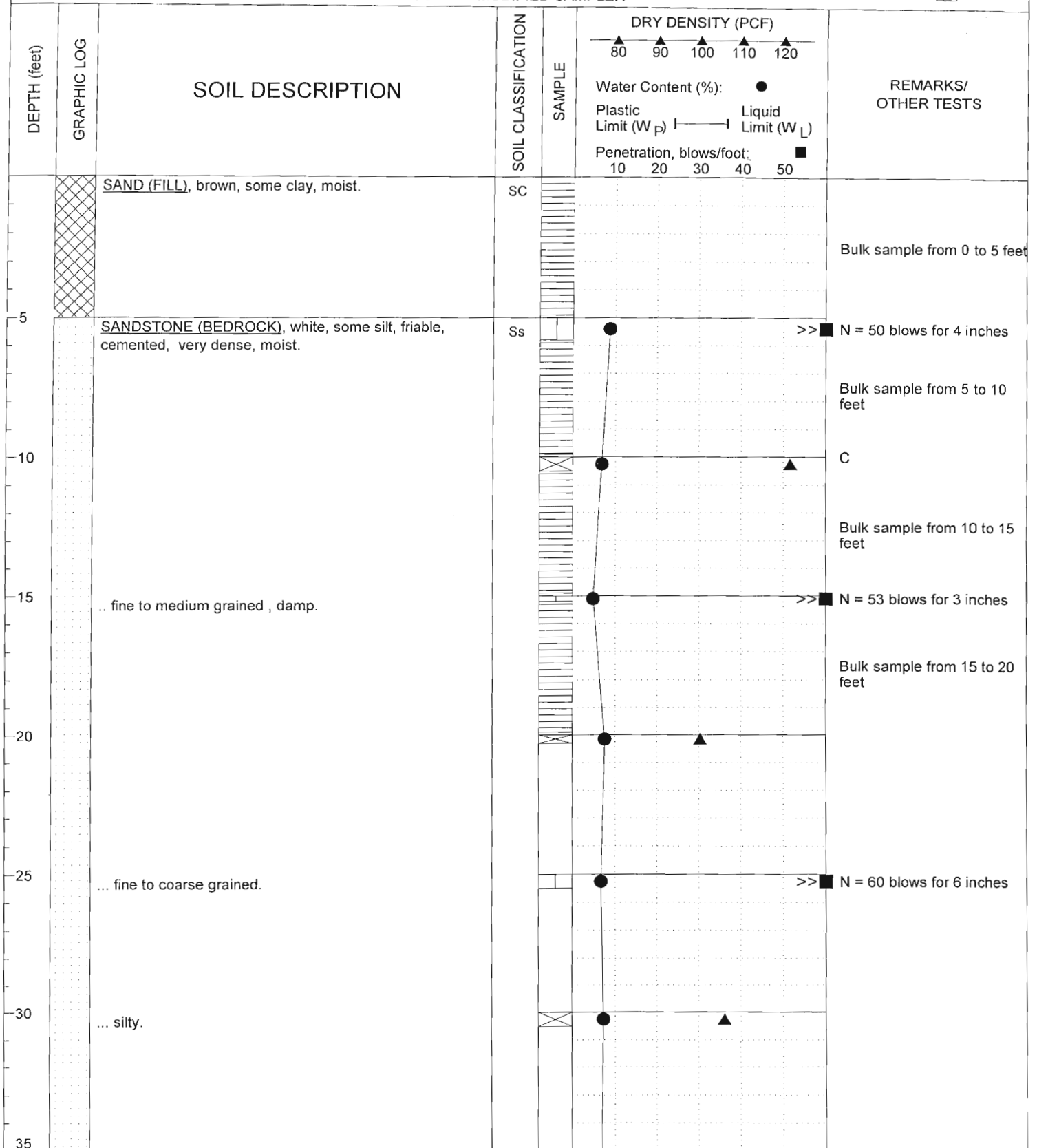
DATE
LOGGED 02/20/2003

FIGURE NO. B-3

Note: This log of boring should be evaluated in conjunction with the complete geotechnical report. This log of boring represents conditions observed at the specific boring location and at the date indicated.

LOG OF BORING

SAMPLE TYPE: ☒ THIN WALLED TUBE ☐ SPT SPLIT SPOON ☒ CALIFORNIA MODIFIED SAMPLER ☐ DISTURBED ☒ NO RECOVERY ☐ CORE



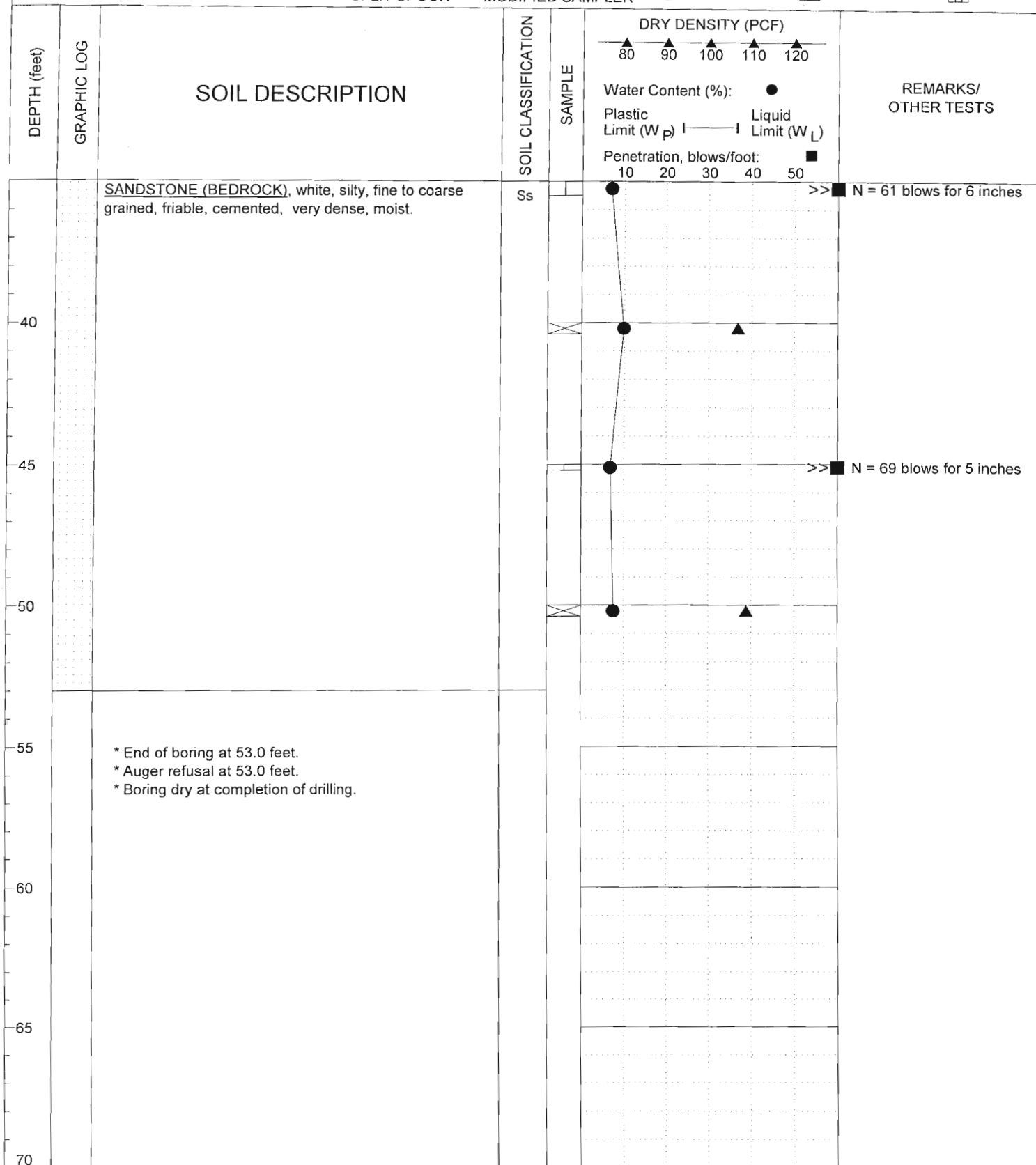
GEOBASE, INC.

PROJECT	Lake Forest Medical Office Building Lake Forest, California		BORING NO.	B-3
DEPTH TO WATER	feet ▼	SURFACE ELEV. 775 feet	LOGGED BY	RAP
DEPTH TO SLOUGH	▲	DRILL RIG CME-75 DRILLER WESTHAZMAT	DATE LOGGED	02/19/2003
			FIGURE NO.	B-4

Note: This log of boring should be evaluated in conjunction with the complete geotechnical report. This log of boring represents conditions observed at the specific boring location and at the date indicated.

LOG OF BORING

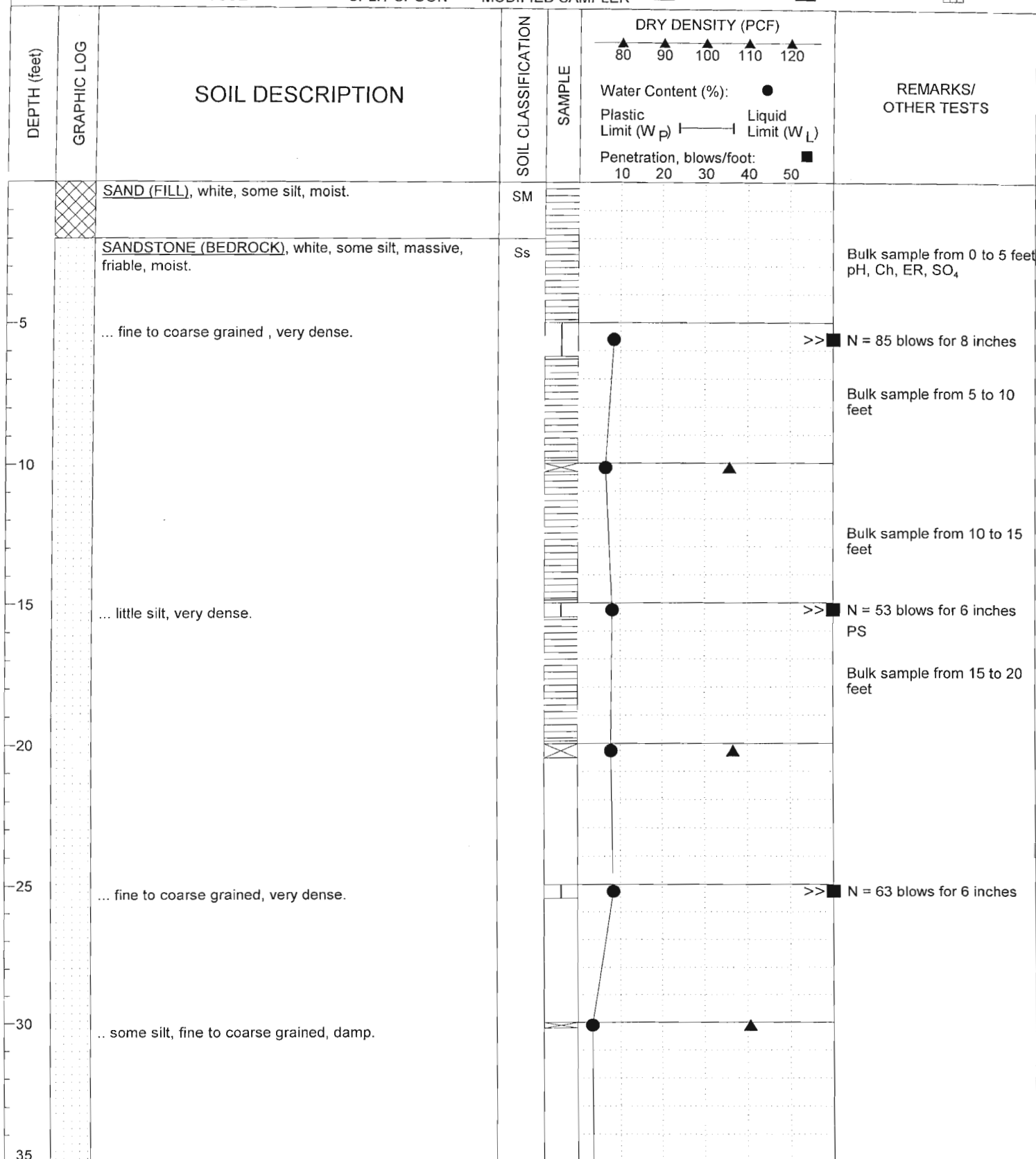
SAMPLE TYPE: ☒ THIN WALLED TUBE ☐ SPT ☐ SPLIT SPOON ☒ CALIFORNIA MODIFIED SAMPLER ☐ DISTURBED ☒ NO RECOVERY ☐ CORE



GEOBASE, INC.	PROJECT		Lake Forest Medical Office Building Lake Forest, California		BORING NO.	B-3	
	DEPTH TO WATER	feet ▼	SURFACE ELEV.	775 feet	LOGGED BY	RAP	
	DEPTH TO SLOUGH	▲	DRILL RIG	CME-75	DATE	02/19/2003	
			DRILLER	WESTHAZMAT	LOGGED	02/19/2003	
Note: This log of boring should be evaluated in conjunction with the complete geotechnical report. This log of boring represents conditions observed at the specific boring location and at the date indicated.						FIGURE NO.	B-4
						page 2 of 2	

LOG OF BORING

SAMPLE TYPE: ☒ THIN WALLED TUBE ☐ SPT SPLIT SPOON ☒ CALIFORNIA MODIFIED SAMPLER ☐ DISTURBED ☒ NO RECOVERY ☐ CORE



GEOBASE, INC.

PROJECT

Lake Forest Medical Office Building
Lake Forest, California

BORING NO. B-4

DEPTH TO WATER feet ▼

SURFACE ELEV. 775 feet

LOGGED BY RAP

PROJECT NO. C.314.06.00

DEPTH TO SLOUGH ▲

DRILL RIG CME-75
DRILLER WESTHAZMAT

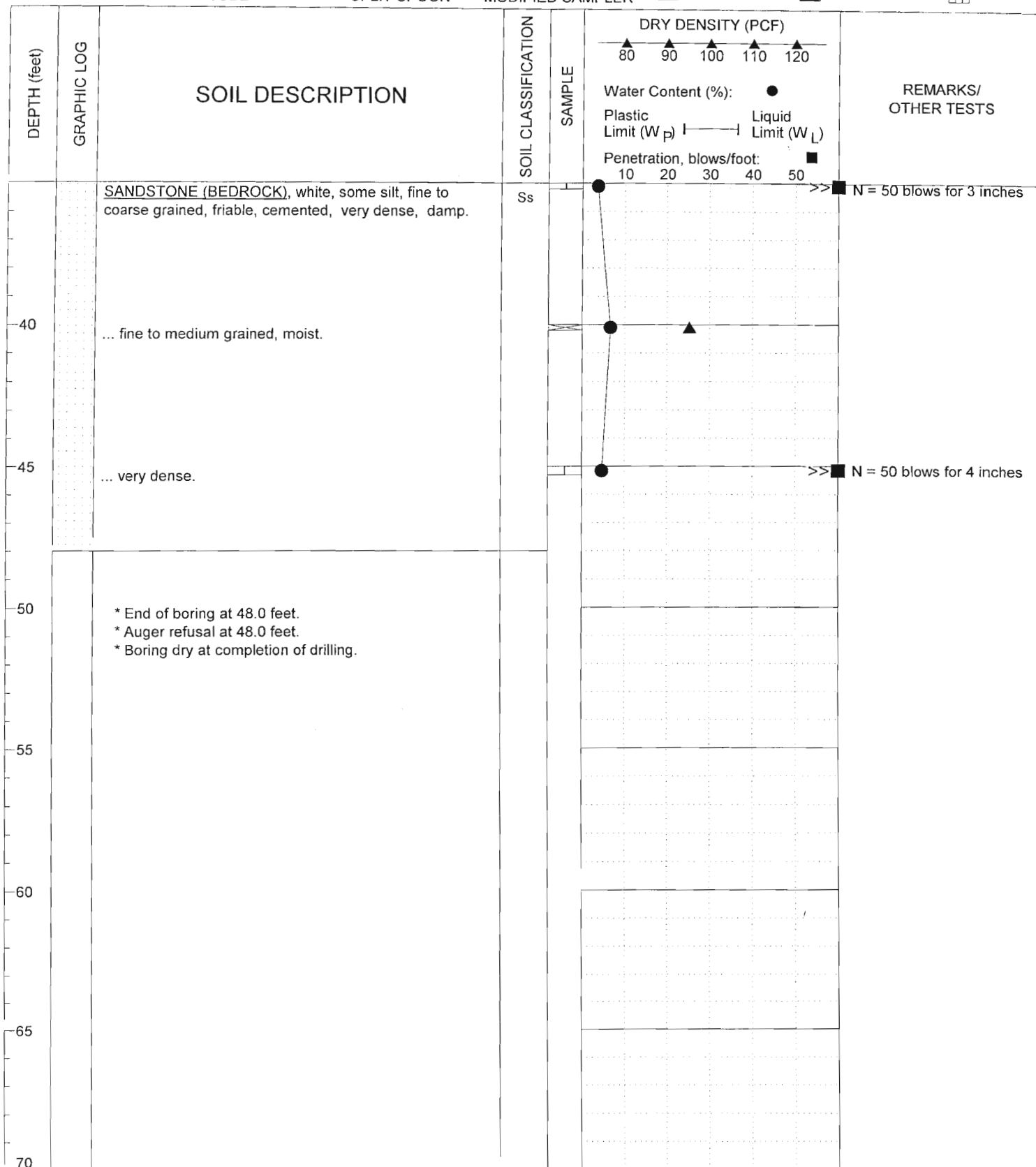
DATE
LOGGED 02/20/2003

FIGURE NO. B-5

Note: This log of boring should be evaluated in conjunction with the complete geotechnical report. This log of boring represents conditions observed at the specific boring location and at the date indicated.

LOG OF BORING

SAMPLE TYPE: ☒ THIN WALLED TUBE ☐ SPT SPLIT SPOON ☒ CALIFORNIA MODIFIED SAMPLER ☐ DISTURBED ☒ NO RECOVERY ☐ CORE



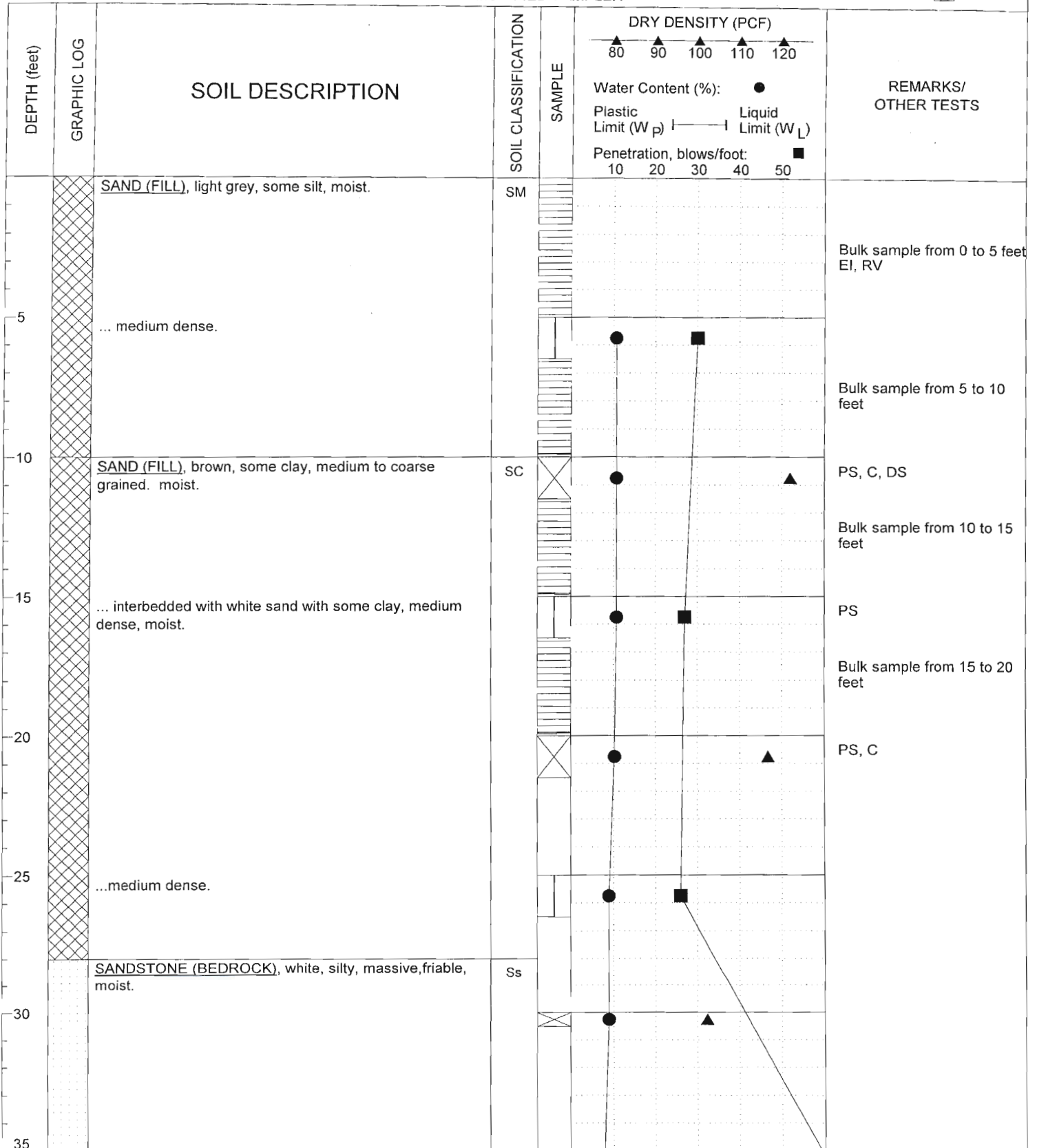
GEOBASE, INC.

PROJECT	Lake Forest Medical Office Building Lake Forest, California		BORING NO.	B-4
DEPTH TO WATER	feet ▼	SURFACE ELEV. 775 feet	LOGGED BY	RAP
DEPTH TO SLOUGH	▲	DRILL RIG CME-75 DRILLER WESTHAZMAT	DATE	02/20/2003
		LOGGED	02/20/2003	FIGURE NO. B-5

Note: This log of boring should be evaluated in conjunction with the complete geotechnical report. This log of boring represents conditions observed at the specific boring location and at the date indicated.

LOG OF BORING

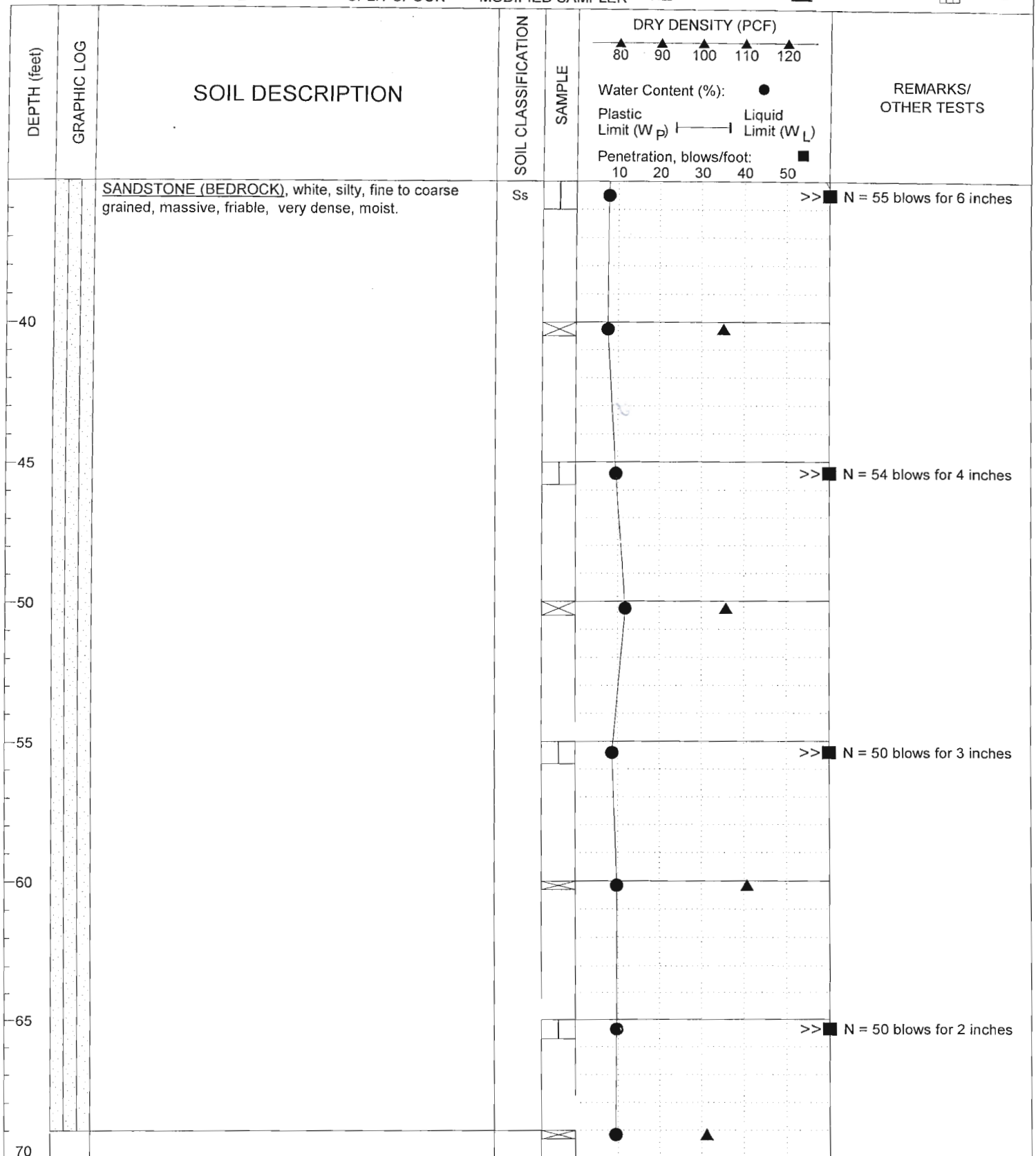
SAMPLE TYPE: ☒ THIN WALLED TUBE ☐ SPT SPLIT SPOON ☒ CALIFORNIA MODIFIED SAMPLER ☐ DISTURBED ☒ NO RECOVERY ☐ CORE



GEOBASE, INC.	PROJECT		Lake Forest Medical Office Building Lake Forest, California		BORING NO.	B-5	
	DEPTH TO WATER	feet	SURFACE ELEV.	775 feet	LOGGED BY	RAP	
	DEPTH TO SLOUGH		DRILL RIG	CME-75	DATE	02/19/2003	
			DRILLER	CASCADE	LOGGED	02/19/2003	
Note: This log of boring should be evaluated in conjunction with the complete geotechnical report. This log of boring represents conditions observed at the specific boring location and at the date indicated.						PROJECT NO. C.314.06.00	
						FIGURE NO. B-6	
						page 1 of 3	

LOG OF BORING

SAMPLE TYPE: ☒ THIN WALLED TUBE ☐ SPT SPLIT SPOON ☒ CALIFORNIA MODIFIED SAMPLER ☐ DISTURBED ☒ NO RECOVERY ☐ CORE



GEOBASE, INC.

PROJECT	Lake Forest Medical Office Building Lake Forest, California		BORING NO.	B-5
DEPTH TO WATER	feet ▼	SURFACE ELEV. 775 feet	LOGGED BY	RAP
DEPTH TO SLOUGH	▲	DRILL RIG CME-75 DRILLER CASCADE	DATE LOGGED	02/19/2003
			PROJECT NO.	C.314.06.00
			FIGURE NO.	B-6

Note: This log of boring should be evaluated in conjunction with the complete geotechnical report. This log of boring represents conditions observed at the specific boring location and at the date indicated.

LOG OF BORING

SAMPLE TYPE: ☒ THIN WALLED TUBE ☐ SPT SPLIT SPOON ☒ CALIFORNIA MODIFIED SAMPLER ☐ DISTURBED ☐ NO RECOVERY ☐ CORE

DEPTH (feet)	GRAPHIC LOG	SOIL DESCRIPTION	SOIL CLASSIFICATION	SAMPLE	DRY DENSITY (PCF)		REMARKS/ OTHER TESTS
					80 90 100 110 120		
		* End of boring at 69.4 feet. * Boring dry at completion of drilling.			Water Content (%): ●		
					Plastic Limit (W _p) —— Liquid Limit (W _L)		
					Penetration, blows/foot: 10 20 30 40 50 ■		
75							
80							
85							
90							
95							
100							
105							

GEOBASE, INC.	PROJECT		Lake Forest Medical Office Building Lake Forest, California		BORING NO.	B-5
	DEPTH TO WATER	feet ▼	SURFACE ELEV.	775 feet	LOGGED BY	RAP
	DEPTH TO SLOUGH	▲	DRILL RIG	CME-75	DATE LOGGED	02/19/2003
			DRILLER	CASCADE	FIGURE NO.	B-6
Note: This log of boring should be evaluated in conjunction with the complete geotechnical report. This log of boring represents conditions observed at the specific boring location and at the date indicated.						page 3 of 3



GEOBASE

Site : LAKE FOREST MOB
Location : CPT-Q1

Engineer : B. PEARSON
Date : 02:20:03 13:10

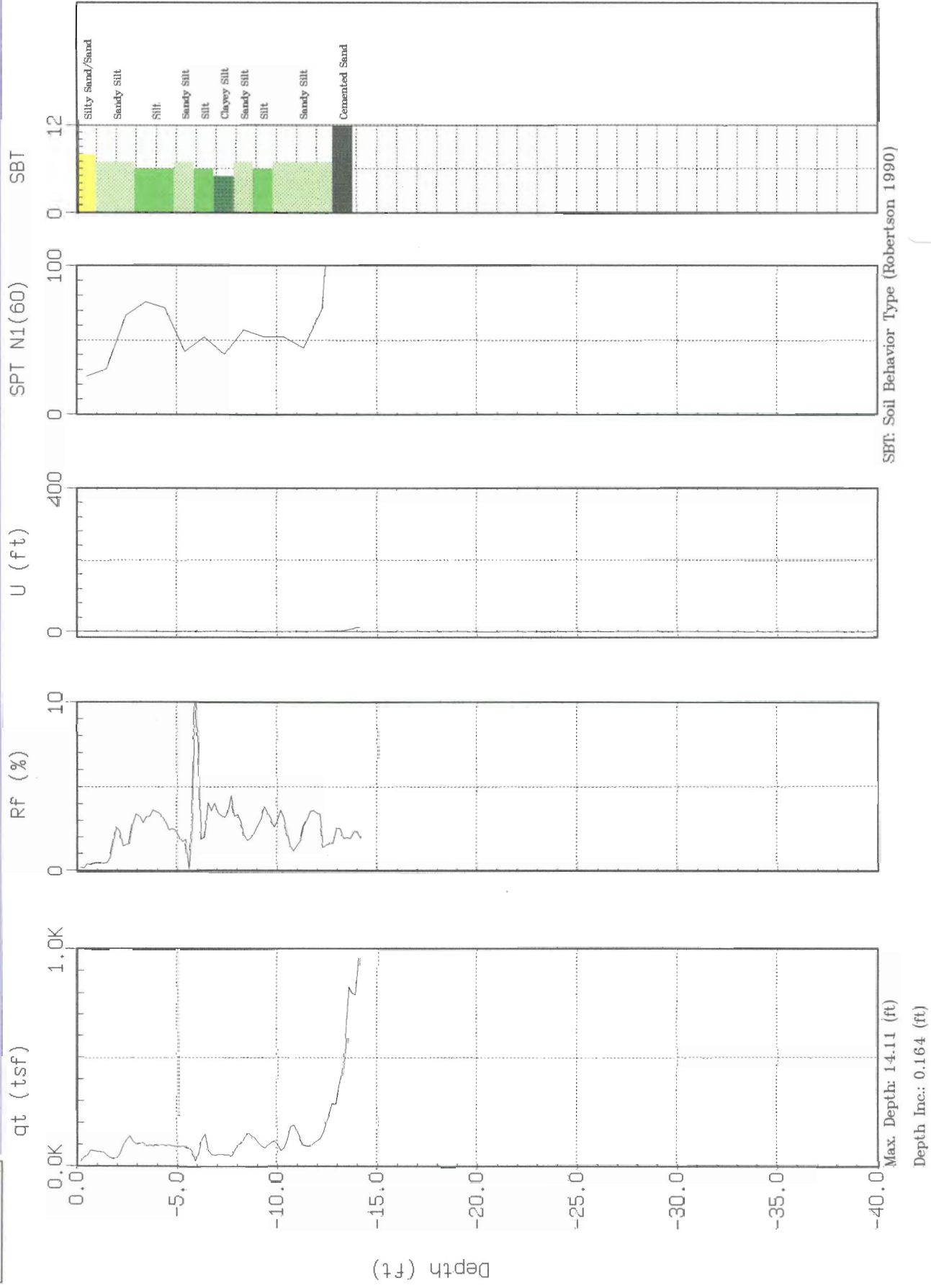


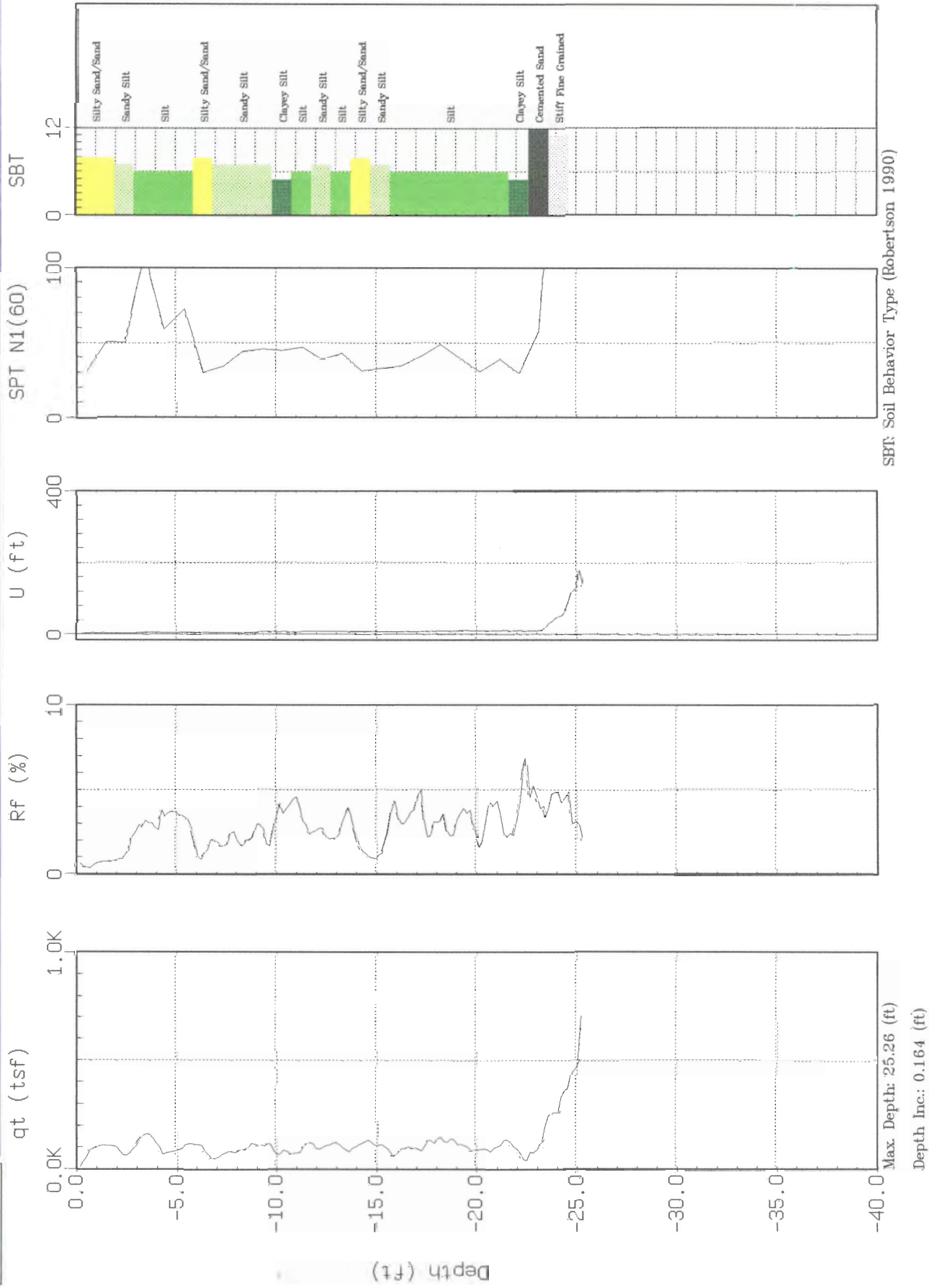
Figure B-7



GEOBASE

Site : LAKE FOREST MOB
Location : CPT-02

Engineer : B. PEARSON
Date : 02:20:03 14:00



SBT: Soil Behavior Type (Robertson 1990)

Figure B-8



GEOBASE

Site : LAKE FOREST MOB
Location : CPT-Q3

Engineer : B. PEARSON
Date : 02:20:03 12:54

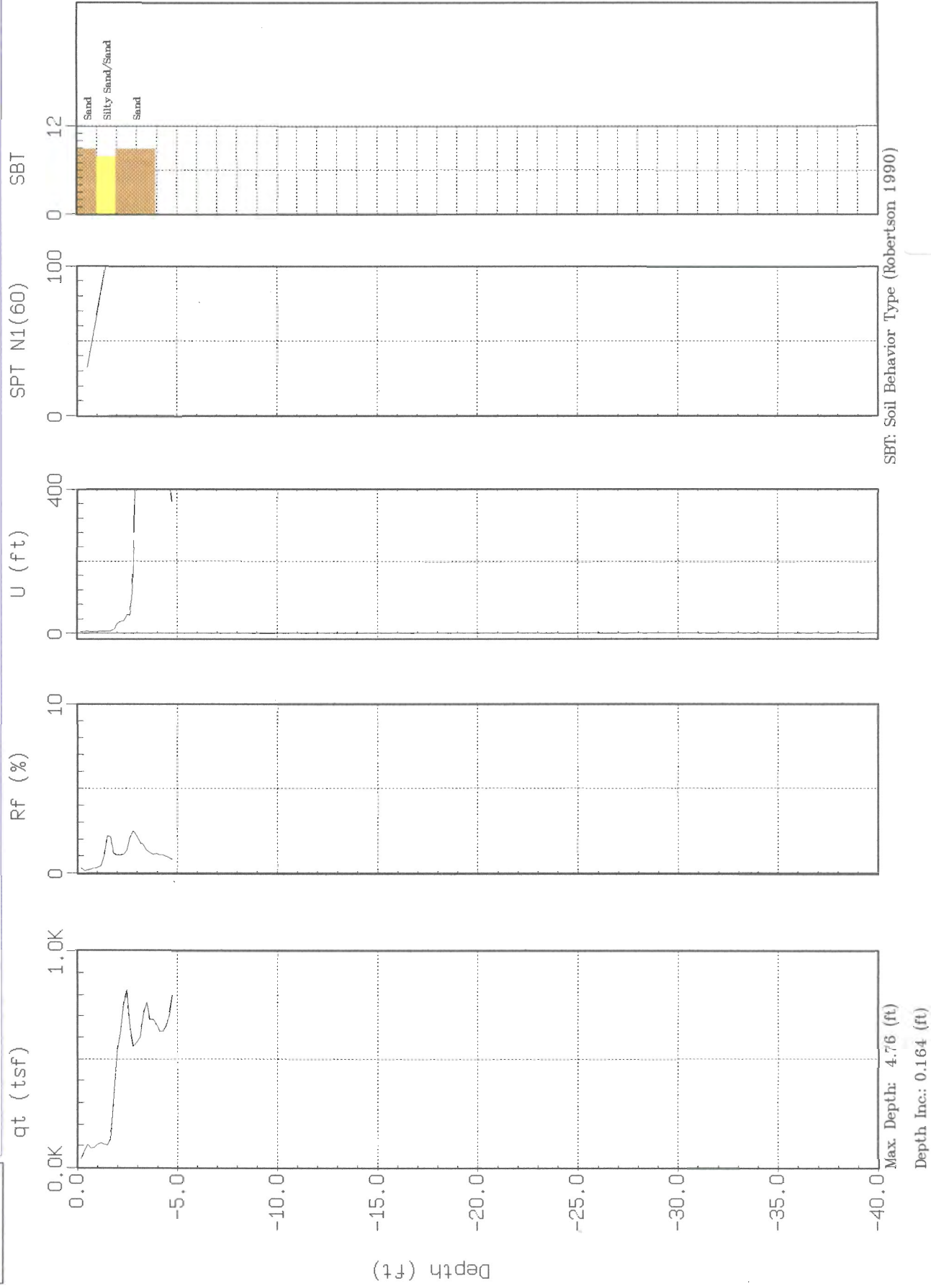


Figure B-9



GEOBASE

Site : LAKE FOREST MOB
Location : CPT-04

Engineer : B. PEARSON
Date : 02:20:03 13:31

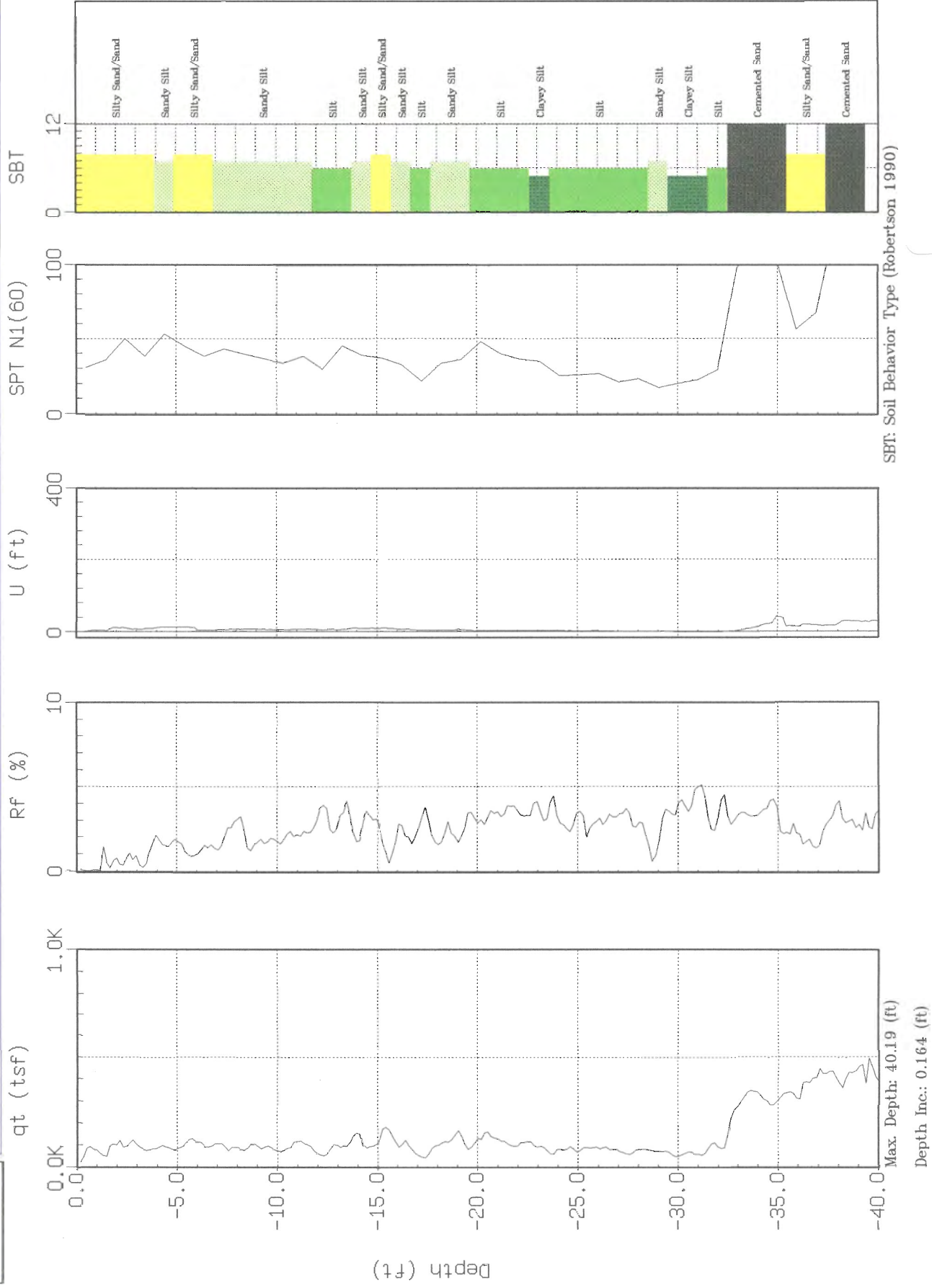


Figure B-10



GEOBASE

Site : LAKE FOREST MOB
Location : CPI-Q5

Engineer : B. PEARSON
Date : 02:20:03 14:17

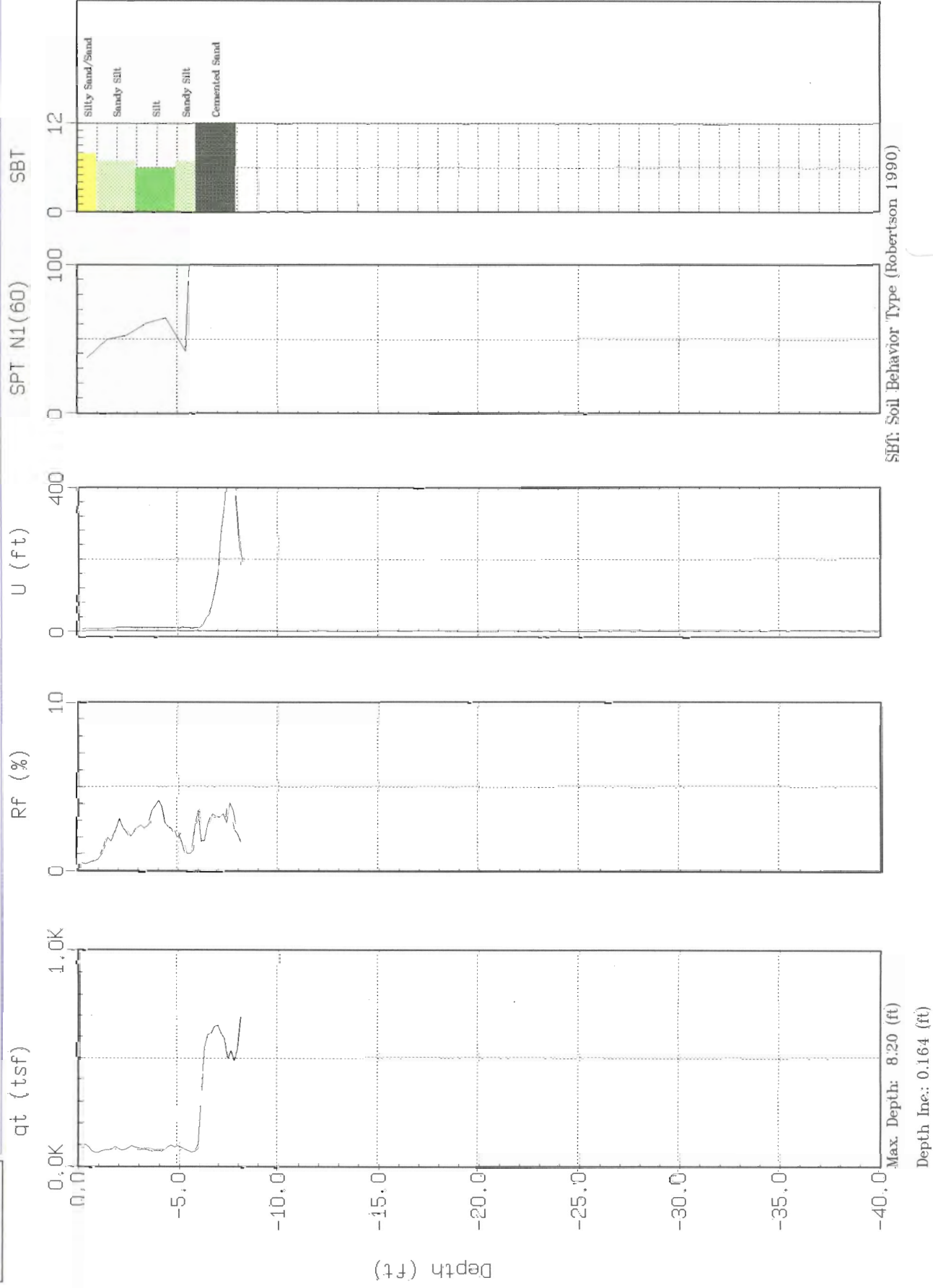


Figure B-11



GEOBASE

Site : LAKE FOREST MOB
Location : CPT-06

Engineer : B. PEARSON
Date : 02:20:03 14:31

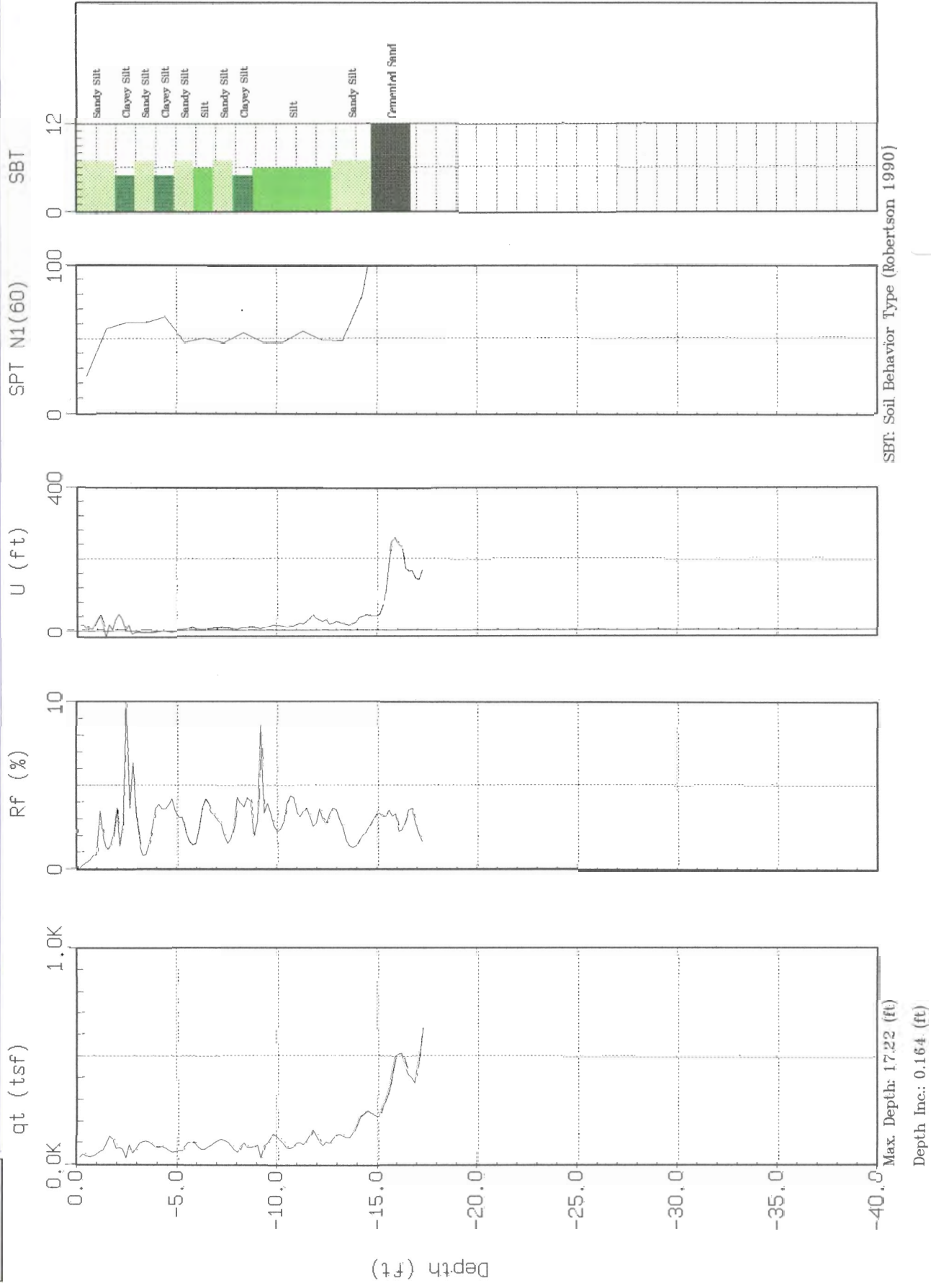


Figure B-12



GEOBASE

Site : LAKE FOREST MOB
Location : CPT-07

Engineer : B. PEARSON
Date : 02:20:03 14:46

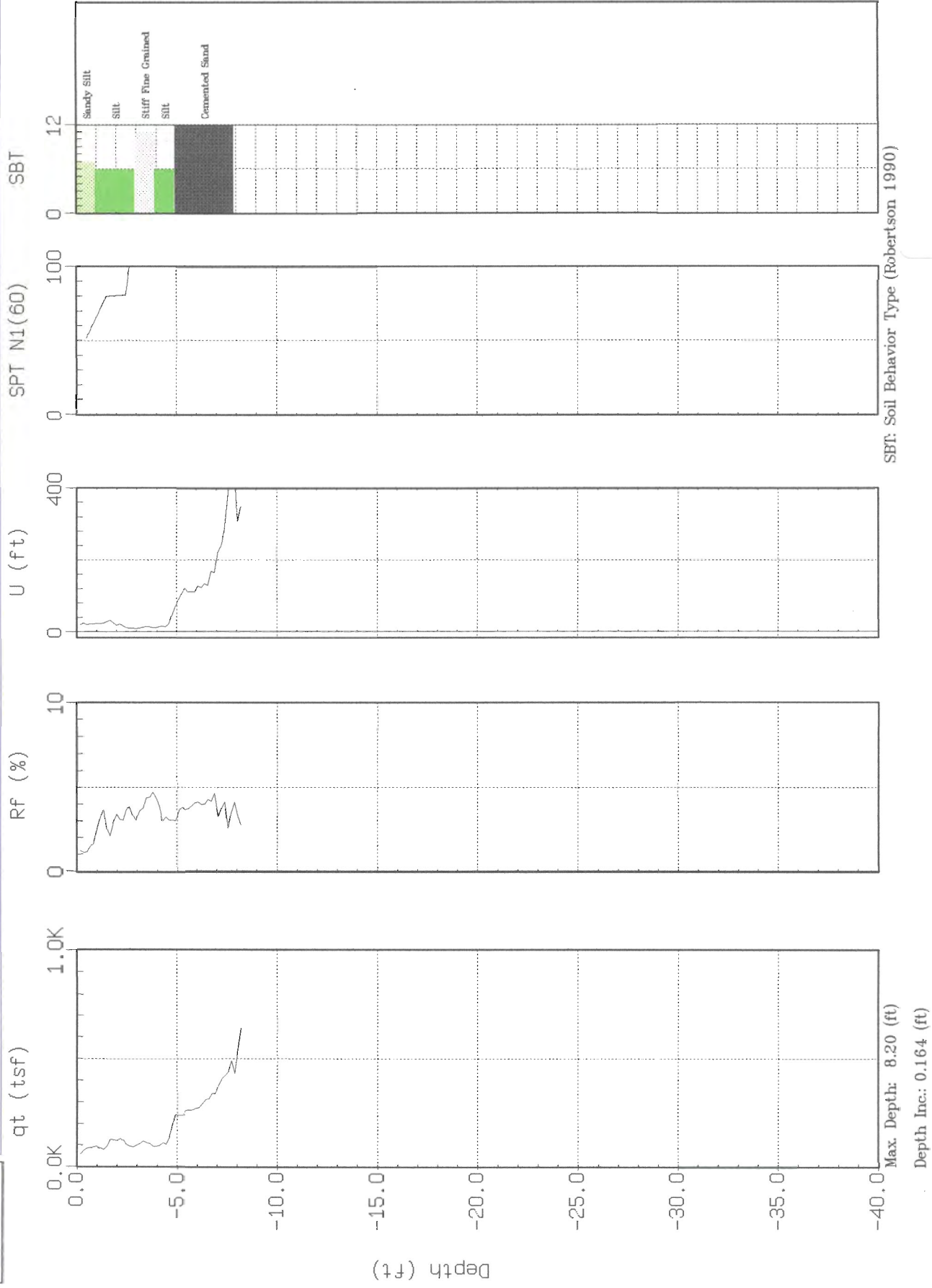


Figure B-13

GEOTECHNICAL BORING LOG

SHEET 1 OF 2

PROJECT NO. 500353
 DATE STARTED 11/28/95
 DATE FINISHED 11/30/95
 DRILLER Alloy Drilling
 TYPE OF DRILL RIG 18" bucket

PROJECT NAME FOOTHILL RANCH
 GROUND ELEV. 776.0
 GW DEPTH (FT)
 DRIVE WT. varies
 DROP 12 inch

BORING DESIG. SB- 4
 LOGGED BY SNK

DEPTH (Feet)	ELEV	SAMPLE TYPE	SAMPLE	BLOWS/FT	LITHOLOGY	GROUP SYMBOL	GEOTECHNICAL DESCRIPTION	MOISTURE CONT (%)	DRY (pcf) DENSITY	SATURATION (%)	OTHER TESTS
775				2400#			FILL (Qaf) CLAYEY SAND, medium brown and olive brown and light brown, fine to coarse grained, with fine gravel, moist, with some white sand, with occasional cobbles				
5		D		8			grades dark brown	10.5	119	68	
770							becomes SANDY CLAY, dark brown, with white clayey sand, moist				
10		D		3				15.4	112	82	
765				3350#			grades with more white sand bedrock fragments within white sand				
15		D		5				10.6	119	70	
760											
20		D		7				10.6	122	75	
755							SILTY SAND, olive brown, fine to coarse grained, with mica, and dark brown, CLAYEY SAND / SANDY CLAY				
25		D		5				12.6	120	83	
750				2045#							
30		D		6			SANDY CLAY, dark brown, fine to coarse grained, some roots	10.0	122	71	
745											
35		D		5		SC	ALLUVIUM (Qal) SANDY CLAY / CLAYEY SAND, medium brown, fine to coarse grained, with some fine to coarse gravel, damp to moist	12.2	116	73	CON
740							SAND, light brown, fine to coarse grained, with some silt and fine gravel, moist				
40		D		5		SC	with some very plastic, brown clay	15.4	107	73	CON
735											
45		D		3		ML	CLAYEY SILT, light gray, moist, with some sand	18.5	95	65	CON
730											

SAMPLE TYPES:

- ☒ DRIVE (RING) SAMPLE
☐ SPT (SPLIT SPOON) SAMPLE
☐ BULK SAMPLE ☐ TUBE SAMPLE

▼ GROUNDWATER



**PACIFIC SOILS
ENGINEERING, INC.**

PLATE A-4

Figure B-14

GEOTECHNICAL BORING LOG

SHEET 2 OF 2

PROJECT NO. 500353
 DATE STARTED 11/28/95
 DATE FINISHED 11/30/95
 DRILLER Alroy Drilling
 TYPE OF DRILL RIG 18" bucket

PROJECT NAME FOOTHILL RANCH
 GROUND ELEV. 776.0
 GW DEPTH (FT)
 DRIVE WT. varies
 DROP 12 inch

BORING DESIG. SB- 4
 LOGGED BY SNK

DEPTH (Feet)	ELEV	SAMPLE TYPE	SAMPLE	BLOWS/FT	LITHOLOGY	GROUP SYMBOL	GEOTECHNICAL DESCRIPTION	MOISTURE CONT (%)	DRY (pcf) DENSITY	SAT- URATION (%)	OTHER TESTS
725		D		7		ML	CLAYEY SILT, light gray, moist to wet	23.7	96	84	CON
55											
720		D		3		SC	CLAYEY SAND, brown, fine to coarse grained, moist to wet	16.0	113	89	CON
				1200#							
60											
715		D		9		SC	CLAYEY SAND, black brown, fine to coarse grained, wet, rust colored staining	14.9	117	90	CON
65							SAND, medium brown, with some clay, moist				
710		D		15		SC		13.6	117	84	CON
							with some white sand				
70											
705							CAPISTRANO FORMATION, OSO MEMBER (Tco) SANDSTONE, white, fine to coarse grained, moist, with black specs TOTAL DEPTH 71 FEET NO GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED NO CAVING OBSERVED				

SAMPLE TYPES:

- ☒ DRIVE (RING) SAMPLE
☒ SPT (SPLIT SPOON) SAMPLE
☒ BULK SAMPLE ☐ TUBE SAMPLE

▼ GROUNDWATER



**PACIFIC SOILS
ENGINEERING, INC.**

PLATE A-4

Figure B-14

GEOTECHNICAL BORING LOG

SHEET 1 OF 1

PROJECT NO. 500353
 DATE STARTED 11/30/95
 DATE FINISHED 11/30/95
 DRILLER Alroy Drilling
 TYPE OF DRILL RIG 18" bucket auger

PROJECT NAME FOOTHILL RANCH
 GROUND ELEV. 770.0
 GW DEPTH (FT) 45.00
 DRIVE WT. varies
 DROP 12 inch

BORING DESIG. SB- 8
 LOGGED BY SNK

DEPTH (Feet)	ELEV	SAMPLE TYPE	SAMPLE	BLOWS/FT	LITHOLOGY	GROUP SYMBOL	GEOTECHNICAL DESCRIPTION	MOISTURE CONT (%)	DRY (pcf) DENSITY	SAT-URATION (%)	OTHER TESTS
770							<u>FILL (Qaf)</u> CLAYEY SAND, brown, fine to coarse grained, moist, with some fine gravel				
5	765	D		2	3350#			10.1	119	66	
10	760	D		2			occasional white sand layers	11.2	115	65	
15	755	D		5			SANDY CLAY, dark brown	9.3	118	58	
20	750	D		3			CLAYEY SAND, white	10.3	117	63	
25	745	D		2			SANDY CLAY, dark brown and medium brown, fine to coarse grained, moist	12.8	117	79	
30	740	D		3	2045#	SC	<u>ALLUVIUM (Qal)</u> SANDY CLAY, medium brown, fine to coarse grained, moist, slightly plastic	15.9	109	78	CON
35	735	D		4		ML	SAND, light brown, fine to coarse grained, with fine gravel, moist CLAYEY SILT, medium brown, with a trace of fine sand and mica, plastic	23.6	99	91	CON
40	730	D		4		ML		23.8	99	92	CON
45	725	D		8		SP	SAND, light brown, fine to coarse grained, with fine gravel, moist to wet wet	17.1	107	81	CON
TOTAL DEPTH 46 FEET GROUNDWATER AT 45 FEET CAVING 44 1/2 TO 46 FEET											

SAMPLE TYPES:

- ☒ DRIVE (RING) SAMPLE
☐ SPT (SPLIT SPOON) SAMPLE
☐ BULK SAMPLE ☐ TUBE SAMPLE

▼ GROUNDWATER



**PACIFIC SOILS
ENGINEERING, INC.**

PLATE A-8

LOG OF BORING

SAMPLE TYPE: ☒ THIN WALLED TUBE ☐ SPT SPLIT SPOON ☒ CALIFORNIA MODIFIED SAMPLER ☐ DISTURBED ☒ NO RECOVERY ☐ CORE

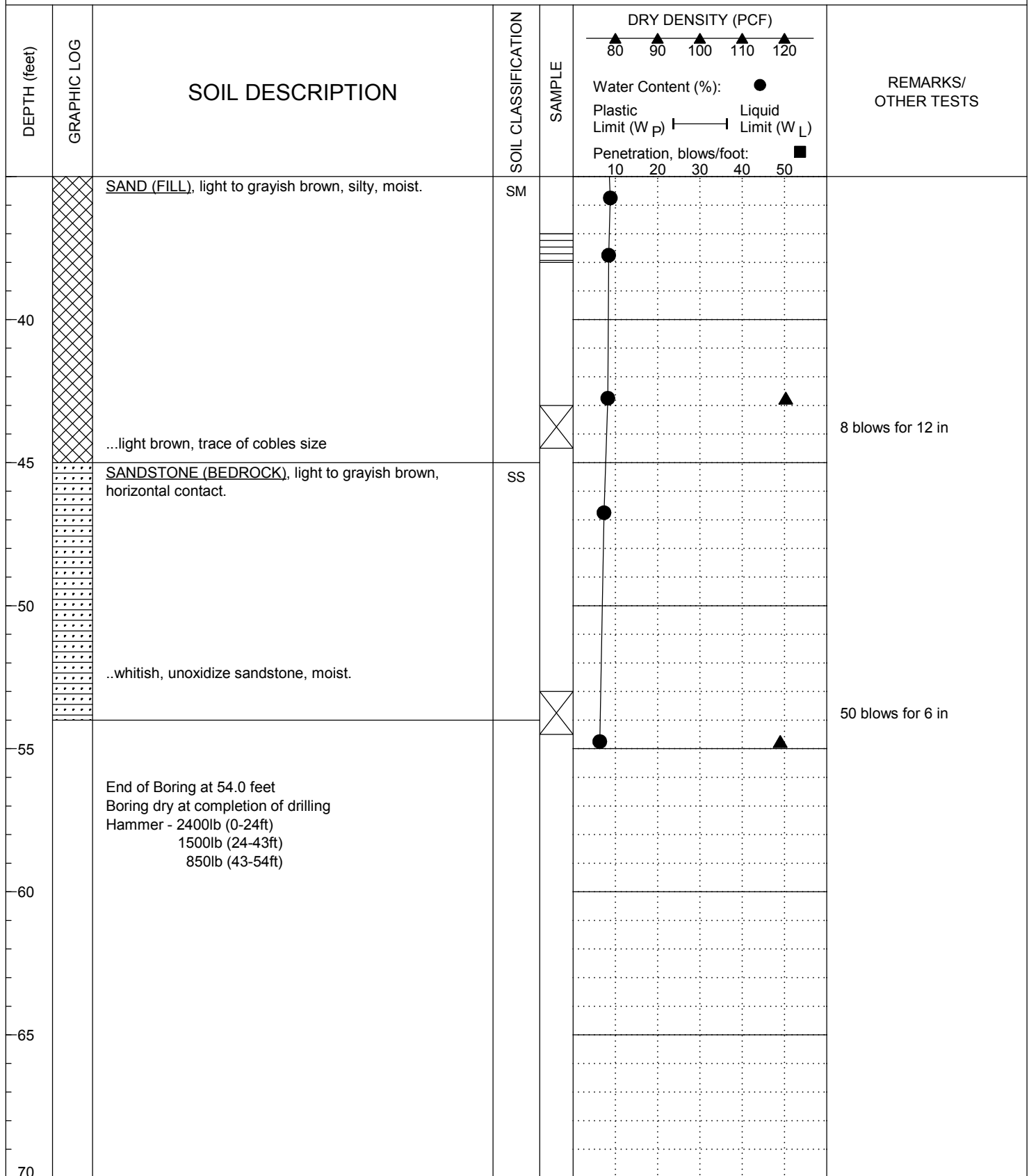
DEPTH (feet)	GRAPHIC LOG	SOIL DESCRIPTION	SOIL CLASSIFICATION	SAMPLE	DRY DENSITY (PCF) 80 90 100 110 120 Water Content (%): ● Plastic Limit (W _P) ——— Liquid Limit (W _L) Penetration, blows/foot: 10 20 30 40 50 ■	REMARKS/ OTHER TESTS
		<u>SAND (FILL)</u> , light whitish to gray, silty, slightly moist, some coble sizes	SM			
5						
10		...light brown, very moist, trace of clay.				
		...dark brown, little clay, very moist, organic odor.				5 blows for 12 in
15		...light grayish, silty sand				
20		...light brown, moist				6 blows for 12 in
25						
30						
35						

GEOBASE, INC.	PROJECT Kaiser Permanente Foothill Ranch MOB, Lake Forest, California			BORING NO. BA-1
	DEPTH TO WATER feet ▼	SURFACE ELEV. 776.0 feet	LOGGED BY SG	PROJECT NO. C.314.41.00
	DEPTH TO SLOUGH ▲	DRILL RIG EARTHDRILL DRILLER ALROY	DATE LOGGED 05/20/2011	FIGURE NO. B-16

Note: This log of bucket auger should be evaluated in conjunction with the complete geotechnical report. This log of bucket auger represents conditions observed at the specific bucket auger location and at the date indicated.

LOG OF BORING

SAMPLE TYPE: ☒ THIN WALLED TUBE ☐ SPT SPLIT SPOON ☒ CALIFORNIA MODIFIED SAMPLER ☐ DISTURBED ☒ NO RECOVERY ☐ CORE

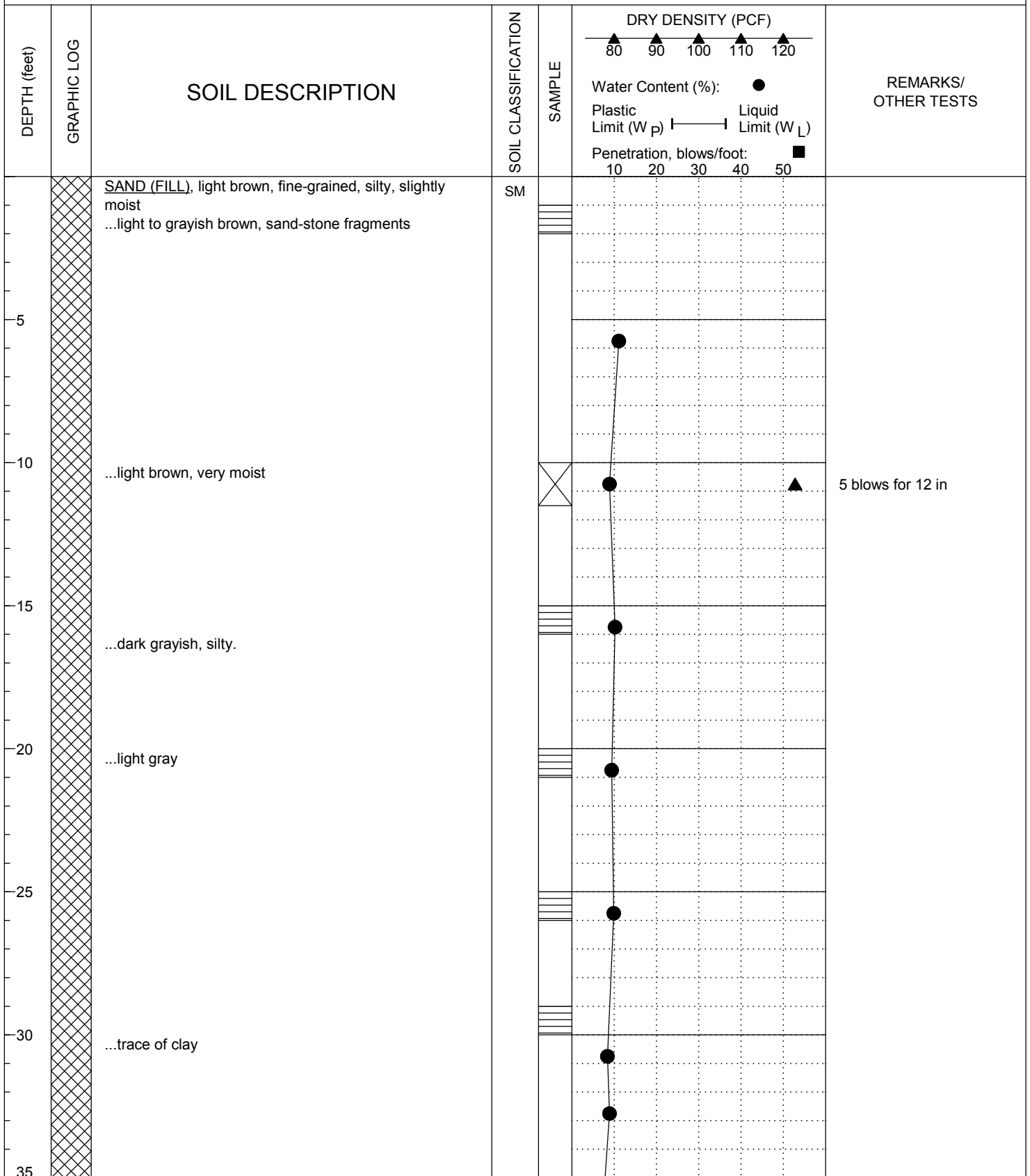


GEOBASE, INC.	PROJECT Kaiser Permanente Foothill Ranch MOB, Lake Forest, California			BORING NO. BA-1
	DEPTH TO WATER feet ▼	SURFACE ELEV. 776.0 feet	LOGGED BY SG	PROJECT NO. C.314.41.00
	DEPTH TO SLOUGH ▲	DRILL RIG EARTHDRILL DRILLER ALROY	DATE LOGGED 05/20/2011	FIGURE NO. B-16

Note: This log of bucket auger should be evaluated in conjunction with the complete geotechnical report. This log of bucket auger represents conditions observed at the specific bucket auger location and at the date indicated.

LOG OF BORING

SAMPLE TYPE: ☒ THIN WALLED TUBE ☐ SPT SPLIT SPOON ☒ CALIFORNIA MODIFIED SAMPLER ☐ DISTURBED ☒ NO RECOVERY ☐ CORE









GEOBASE, INC.	PROJECT Kaiser Permanente Foothill Ranch MOB, Lake Forest, California			BORING NO. BA-2	
	DEPTH TO WATER	feet ▼	SURFACE ELEV. 776.0 feet	LOGGED BY SG	PROJECT NO. C.314.41.00
	DEPTH TO SLOUGH	▲	DRILL RIG EARTHDRILL DRILLER ALROY	DATE LOGGED 05/20/2011	FIGURE NO. B-17

Note: This log of bucket auger should be evaluated in conjunction with the complete geotechnical report. This log of bucket auger represents conditions observed at the specific bucket auger location and at the date indicated.

LOG OF BORING

SAMPLE TYPE: ☒ THIN WALLED TUBE ☐ SPT SPLIT SPOON ☒ CALIFORNIA MODIFIED SAMPLER ☐ DISTURBED ☒ NO RECOVERY ☐ CORE

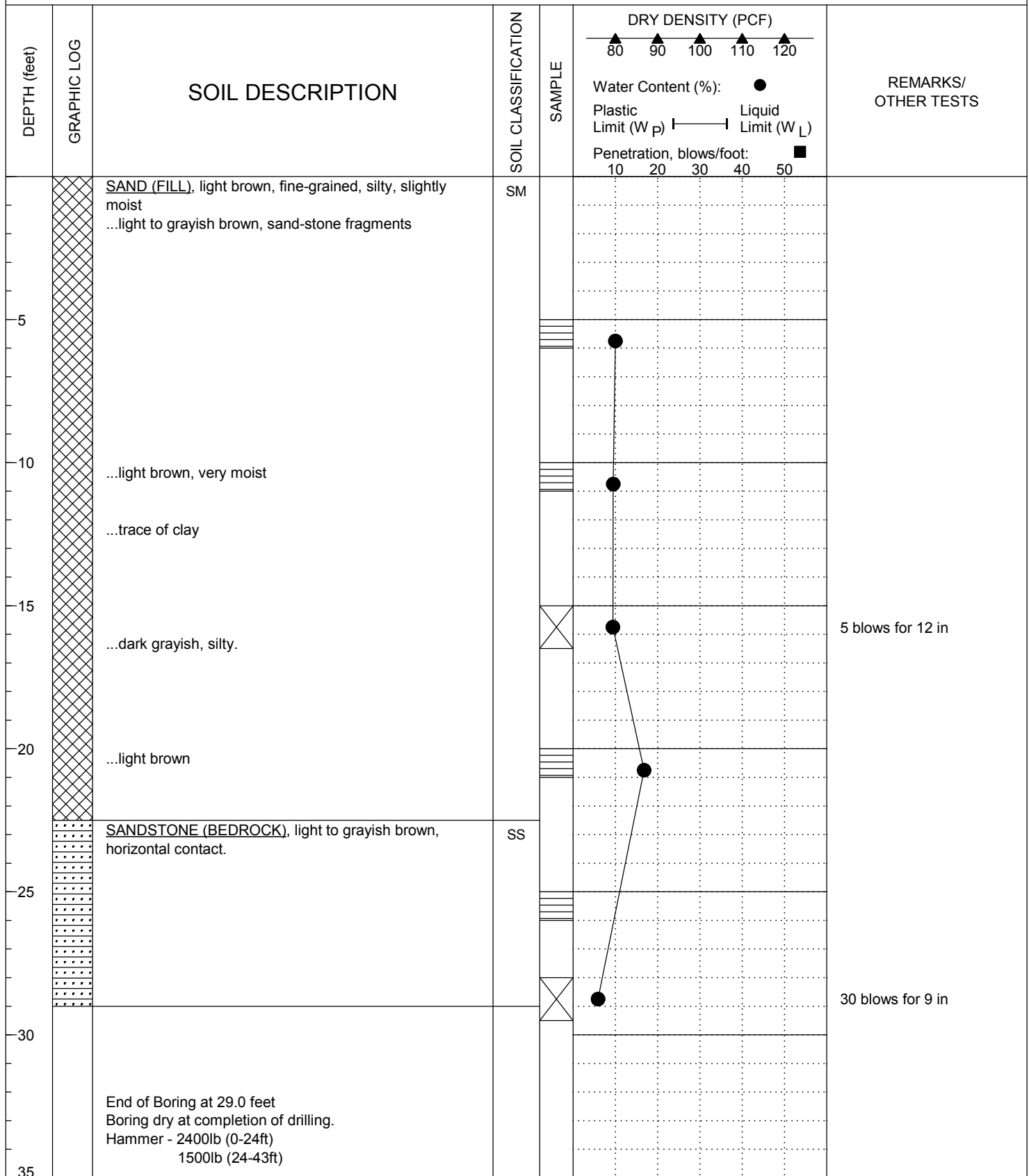
DEPTH (feet)	GRAPHIC LOG	SOIL DESCRIPTION	SOIL CLASSIFICATION	SAMPLE	DRY DENSITY (PCF) 80 90 100 110 120 Water Content (%): ● Plastic Limit (W _P) ——— Liquid Limit (W _L) Penetration, blows/foot: ■ 10 20 30 40 50	REMARKS/ OTHER TESTS
40		<u>SAND (FILL)</u> , light to grayish brown, silty, moist.	SM		●	
43		<u>SILTSTONE (BEDROCK)</u> , light to grayish brown, sandy, weathered bedrock.	MS		●	
46		<u>SANDSTONE (BEDROCK)</u> , light to grayish brown, horizontal contact.	SS		● ▲	22 blows for 12in
46.0		End of Boring at 46.0 feet Boring dry at completion of drilling Hammer - 2400lb (0-24ft) 1500lb (24-43ft) 850lb (43-54ft)				
50						
55						
60						
65						
70						

GEOBASE, INC.	PROJECT	Kaiser Permanente Foothill Ranch MOB, Lake Forest, California		BORING NO.	BA-2
	DEPTH TO WATER	feet ▼	SURFACE ELEV. 776.0 feet	LOGGED BY	SG
	DEPTH TO SLOUGH	▲	DRILL RIG EARTHDRILL DRILLER ALROY	DATE LOGGED	05/20/2011
PROJECT NO. C.314.41.00					FIGURE NO. B-17

Note: This log of bucket auger should be evaluated in conjunction with the complete geotechnical report. This log of bucket auger represents conditions observed at the specific bucket auger location and at the date indicated.

LOG OF BORING

SAMPLE TYPE: ☒ THIN WALLED TUBE ☐ SPT SPLIT SPOON ☒ CALIFORNIA MODIFIED SAMPLER ☐ DISTURBED ☒ NO RECOVERY ☐ CORE



GEOBASE, INC.	PROJECT Kaiser Permanente Foothill Ranch MOB, Lake Forest, California			BORING NO. BA-3
	DEPTH TO WATER	feet ∇	SURFACE ELEV. 777.0 feet	LOGGED BY SG
	DEPTH TO SLOUGH	\blacktriangle	DRILL RIG EARTHDRILL DRILLER ALROY	DATE LOGGED 05/20/2011

PROJECT NO. **C.314.41.00**
FIGURE NO. **B-18**

Note: This log of bucket auger should be evaluated in conjunction with the complete geotechnical report. This log of bucket auger represents conditions observed at the specific bucket auger location and at the date indicated.

APPENDIX C

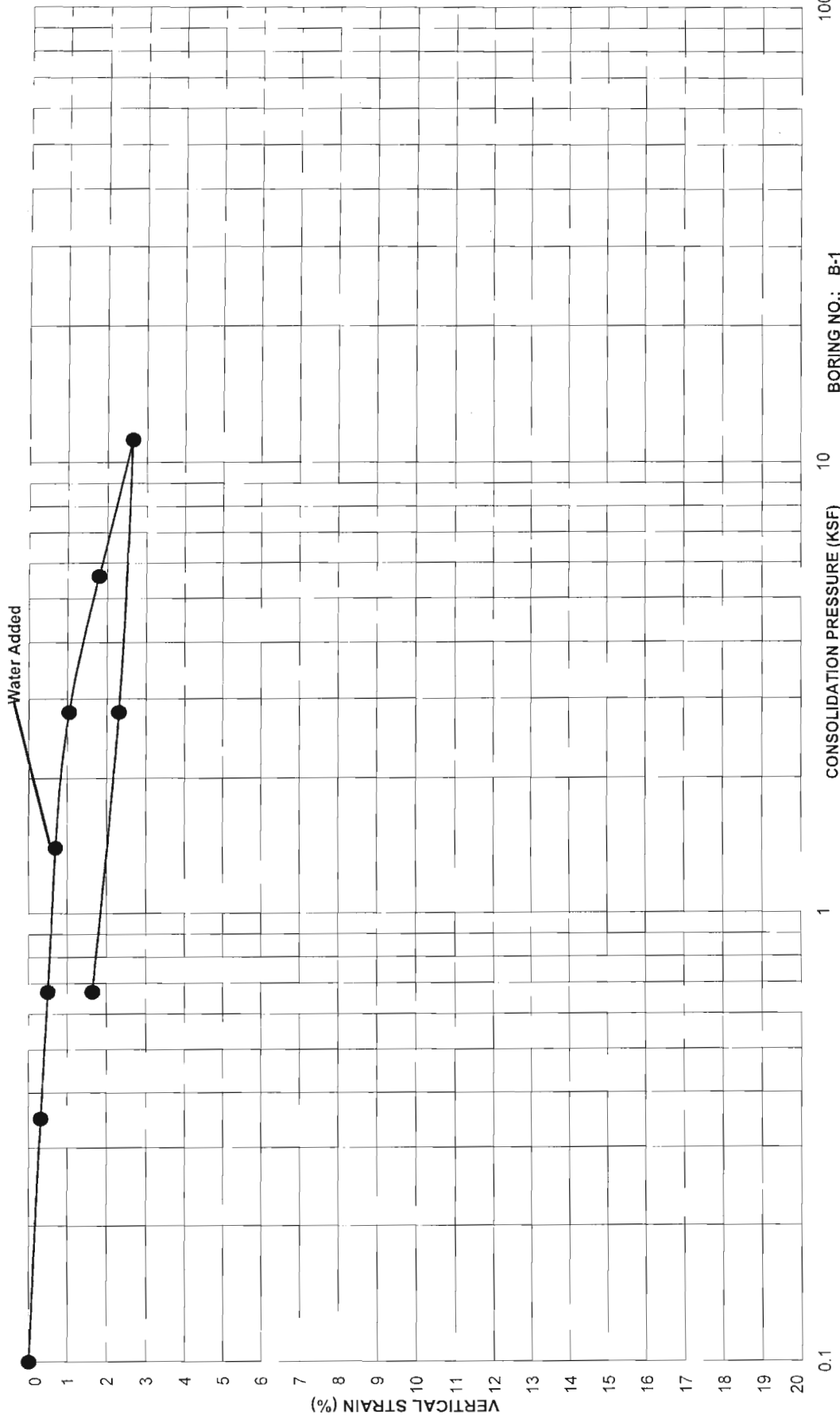
GEOBASE, March 2003

Figure C-1	Summary of Laboratory Test Results
Figure C-2	Consolidation Test Results
Figure C-3	Consolidation Test Results
Figure C-4	Consolidation Test Results
Figure C-5	Consolidation Test Results
Figure C-6	Consolidation Test Results
Figure C-7	Consolidation Test Results
Figure C-8	Particle Size Distribution
Figure C-9	Particle Size Distribution
Figure C-10	Particle Size Distribution
Figure C-11	Particle Size Distribution
Figure C-12	Particle Size Distribution
Figure C-13	Particle Size Distribution
Figure C-14	Expansion Potential, R-Value, Water-Soluble Sulfates, and Corrosivity Series Test Results
Figure C-15	Corrosivity Series Test Results by Anaheim Test Laboratory

GEOBASE, May 2011

Figure C-1	Summary of Laboratory Test Results
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GEOBASE, INC.



BORING NO.: B-1

DEPTH (ft): 5.4 - 9.9

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION: SAND, white, some silt, fine to medium grained, very dense. Remolded to 95% relative compaction.

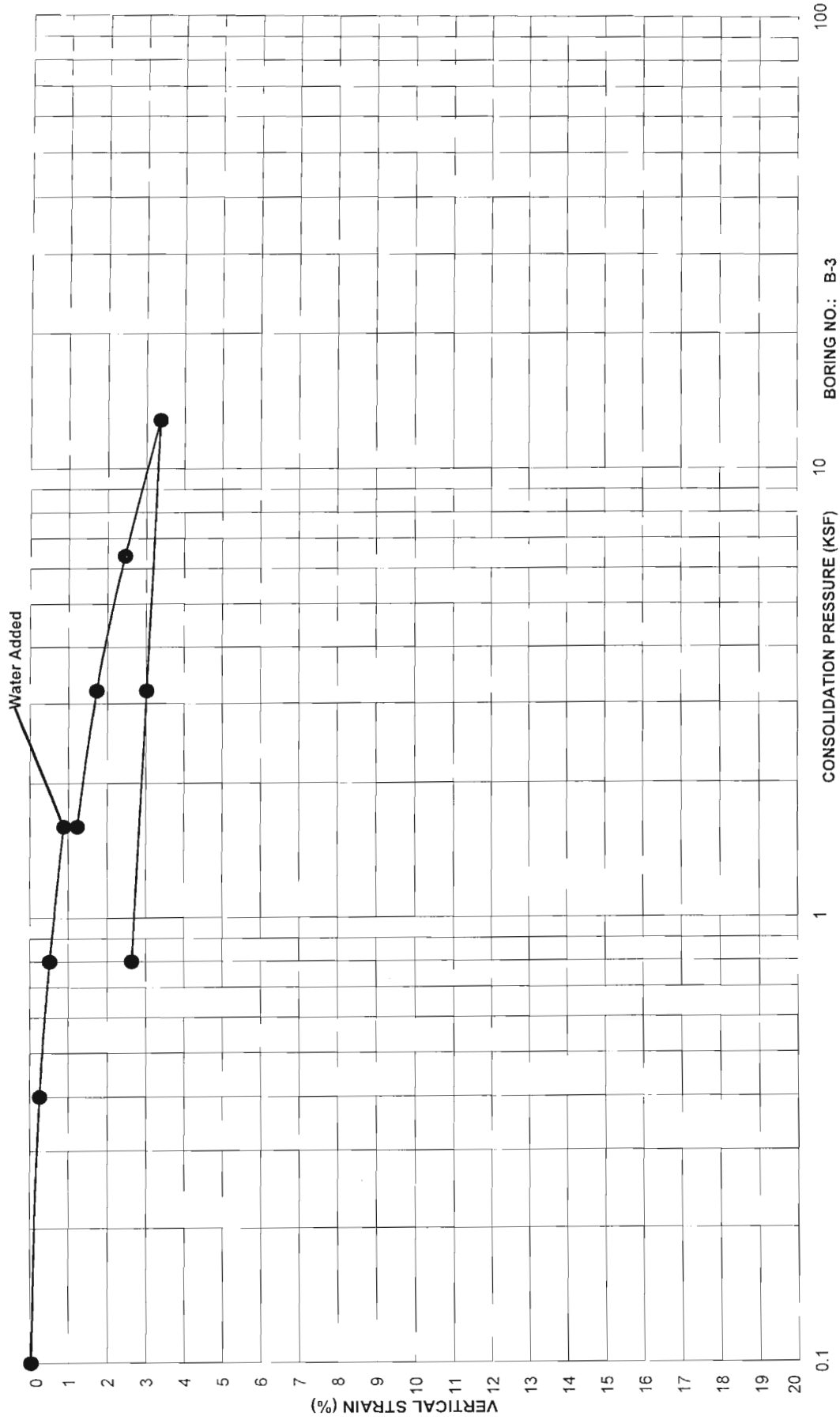
Consolidation Test Results

Lake Forest Medical Office Building
Lake Forest, California

GEOBASE

C.314.06.00

Figure C-2

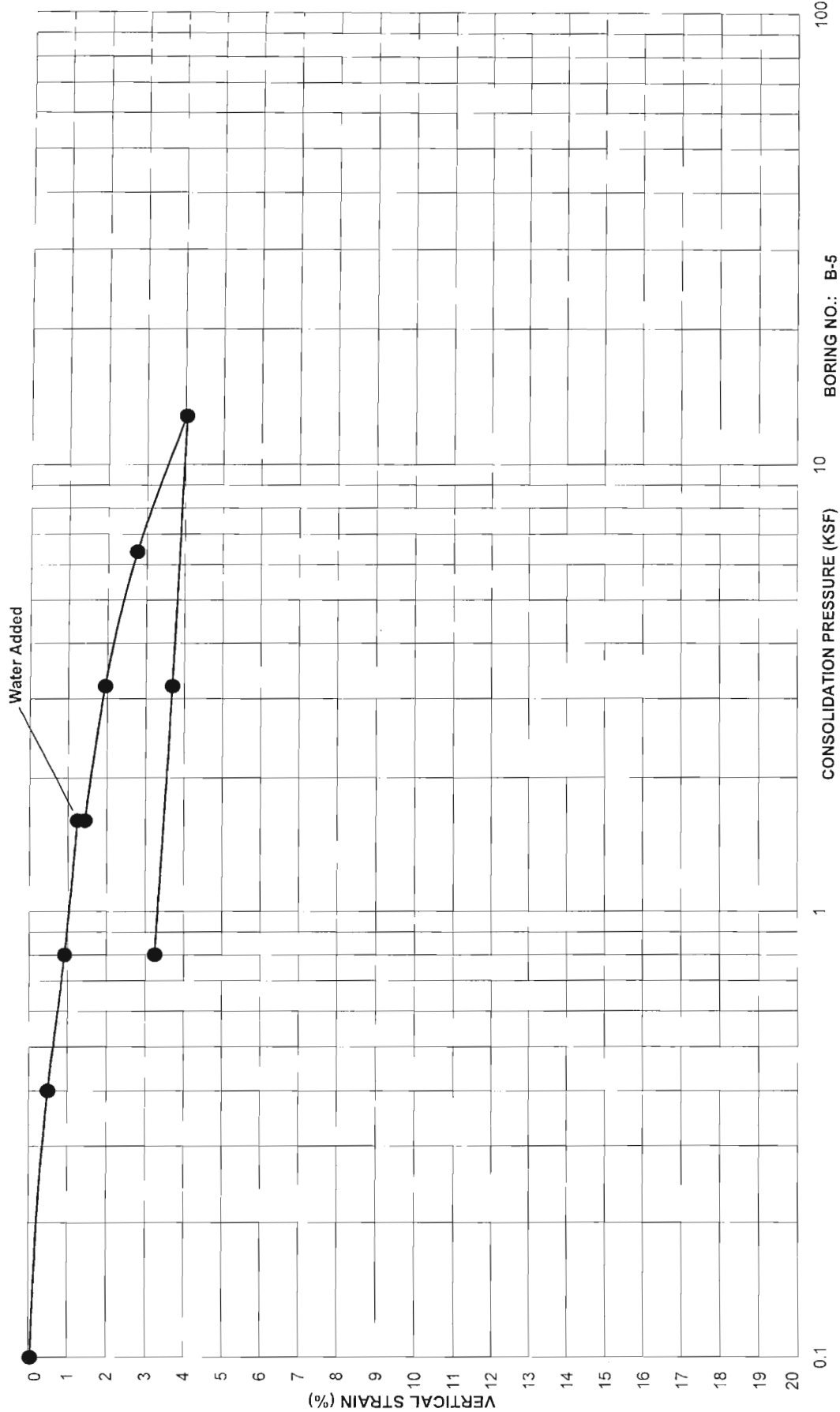


GEOBASE

Consolidation Test Results
 Lake Forest Medical Office Building
 Lake Forest, California

C.314.06.00

Figure C-3



BORING NO.: B-5
 DEPTH (ft): 10.0 - 11.5
 SAMPLE DESCRIPTION: SAND (Fill), brown, clayey, medium to coarse grained.

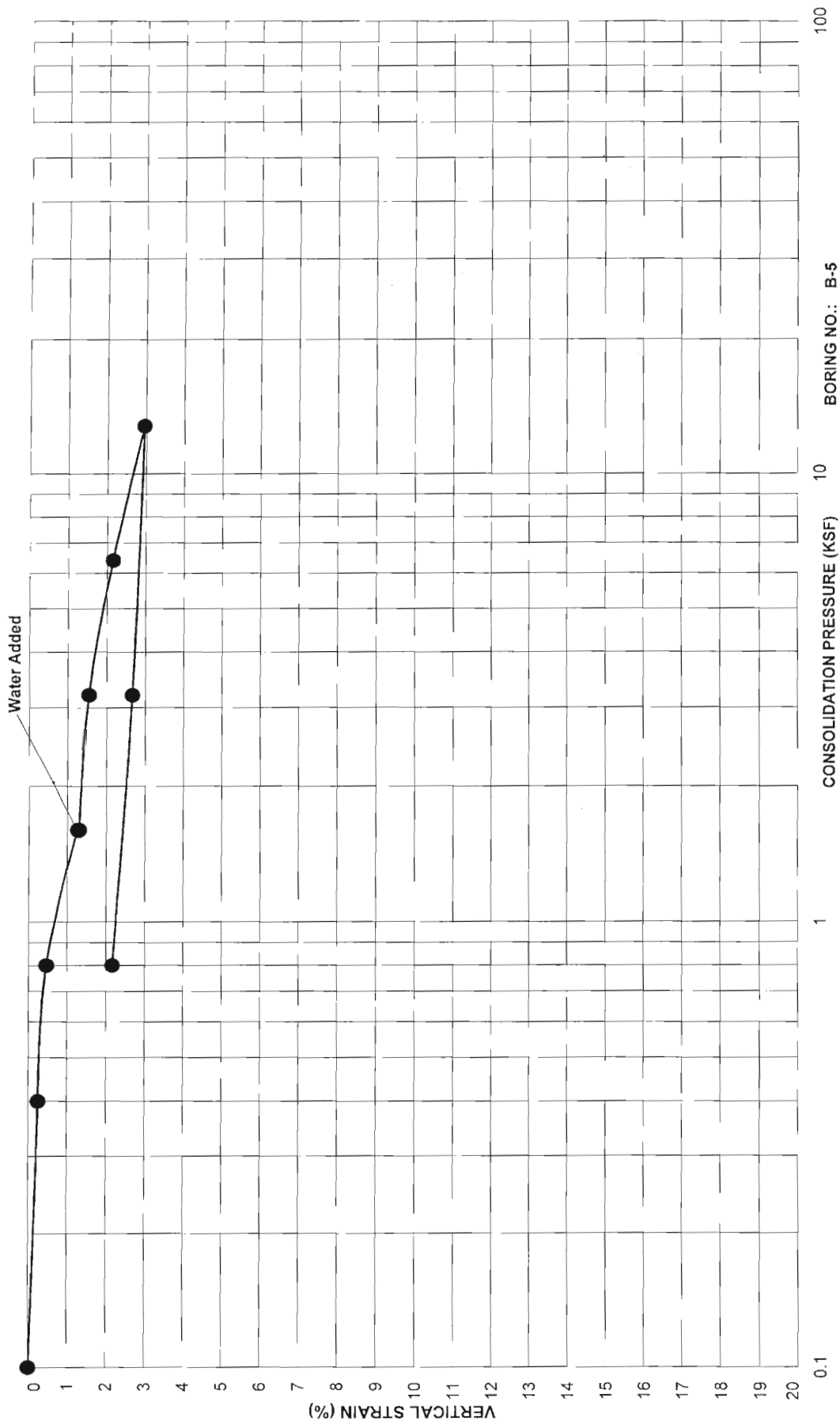
Consolidation Test Results

Lake Forest Medical Office Building
 Lake Forest, California

GEOBASE

C:314.06.00

Figure C-4



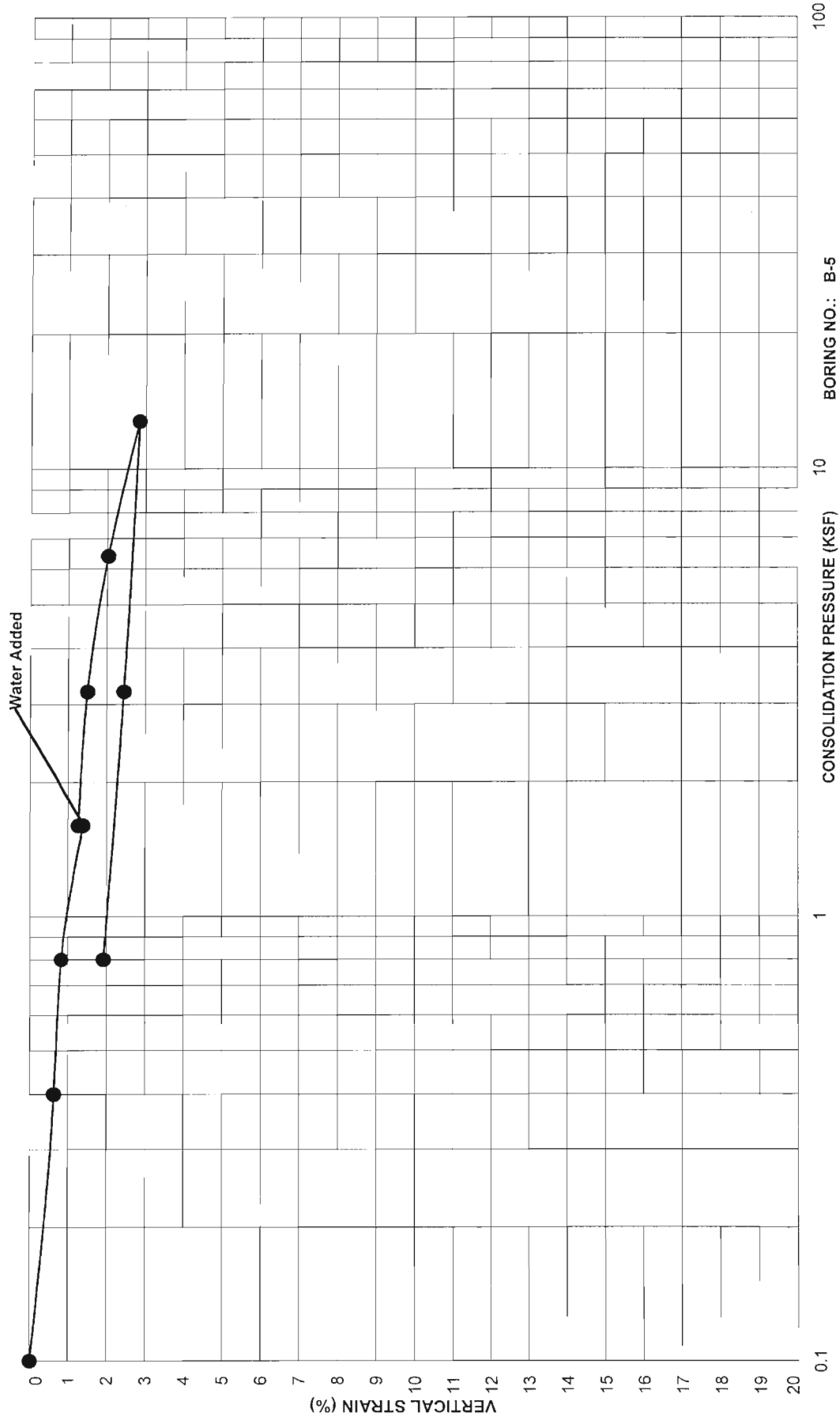
Consolidation Test Results

Lake Forest Medical Office Building
Lake Forest, California

GEOBASE

C.314.06.00

Figure C-5

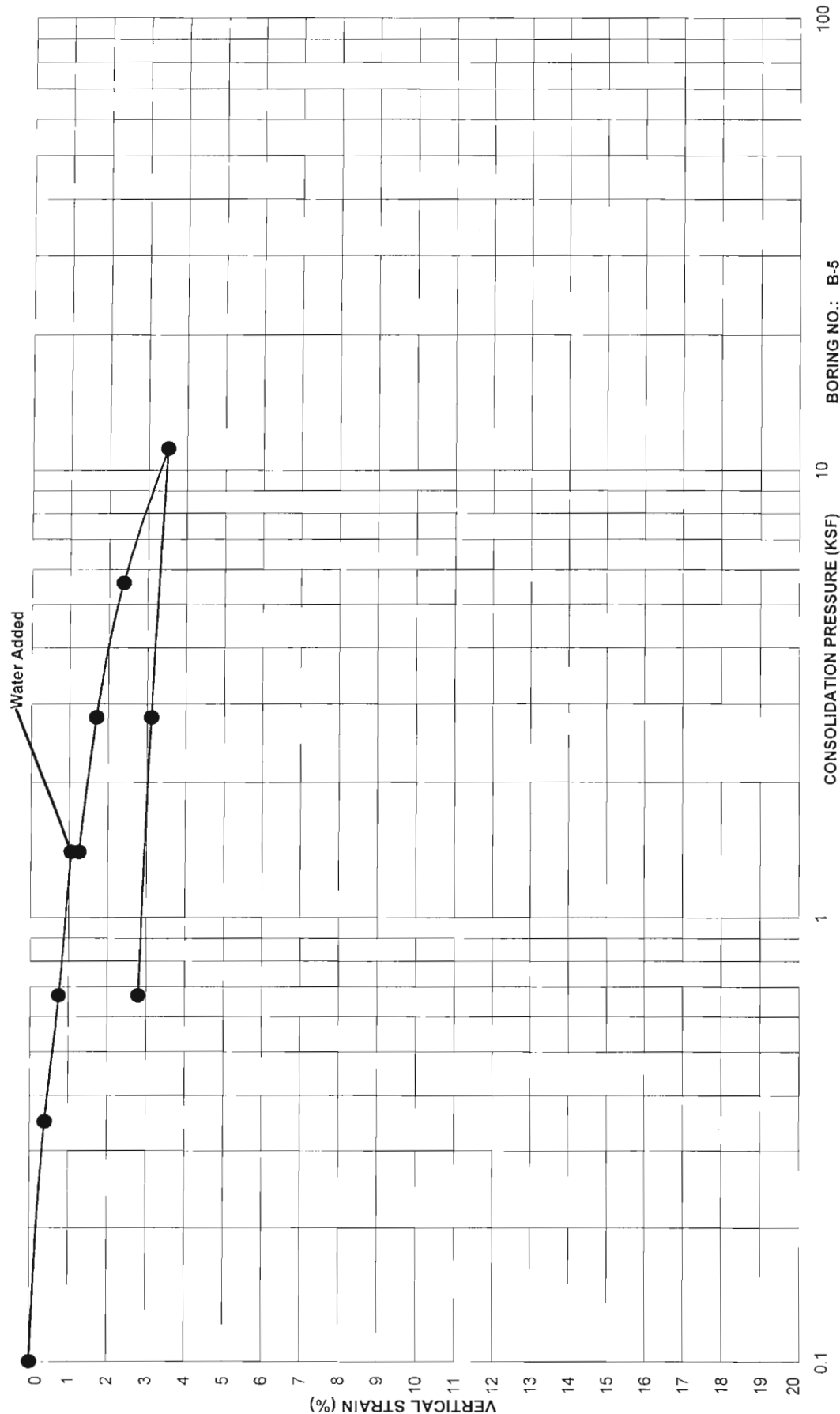


BORING NO.: B-5
 DEPTH (ft): 16.6 - 19.9
 SAMPLE DESCRIPTION: SAND (Fill), brown, clayey, medium to coarse grained. Remolded to 95% relative compaction.

Consolidation Test Results

Lake Forest Medical Office Building
 Lake Forest, California

GEOBASE



BORING NO.: B-5
DEPTH (ft): 20.0 - 21.5
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION: SAND (Fill), brown, clayey, medium to coarse grained.

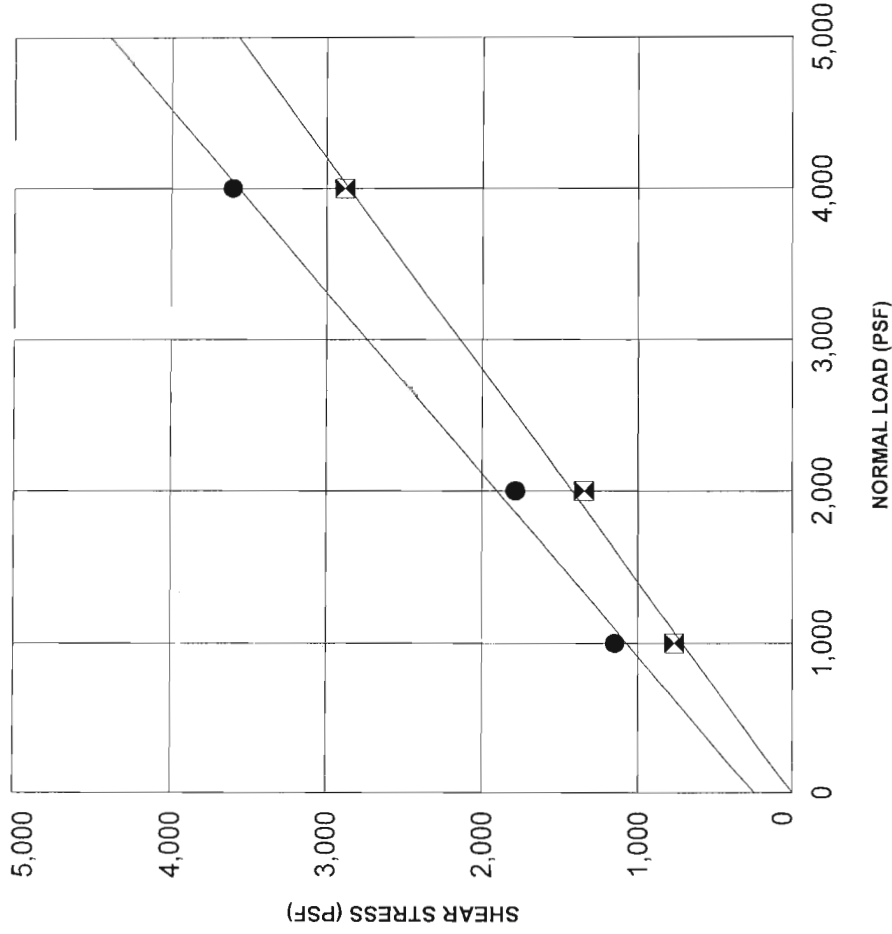
Consolidation Test Results

Lake Forest Medical Office Building
Lake Forest, California

GEOBASE

C.314.06.00

Figure C-7



SAMPLE DESCRIPTION: SC	HEIGHT (in): 25.4	DRY DENSITY (pcf): 119.2	PEAK ●	ULTIMATE ☒
BORING NO.: B-5	AREA (sq in): 2943.01	INITIAL MOISTURE (%): 15.5	244	0
DEPTH INTERVAL (ft): 10.0 - 10.5	SHEAR RATE (in/min): 0.002	FINAL MOISTURE (%): 20.0	40	36

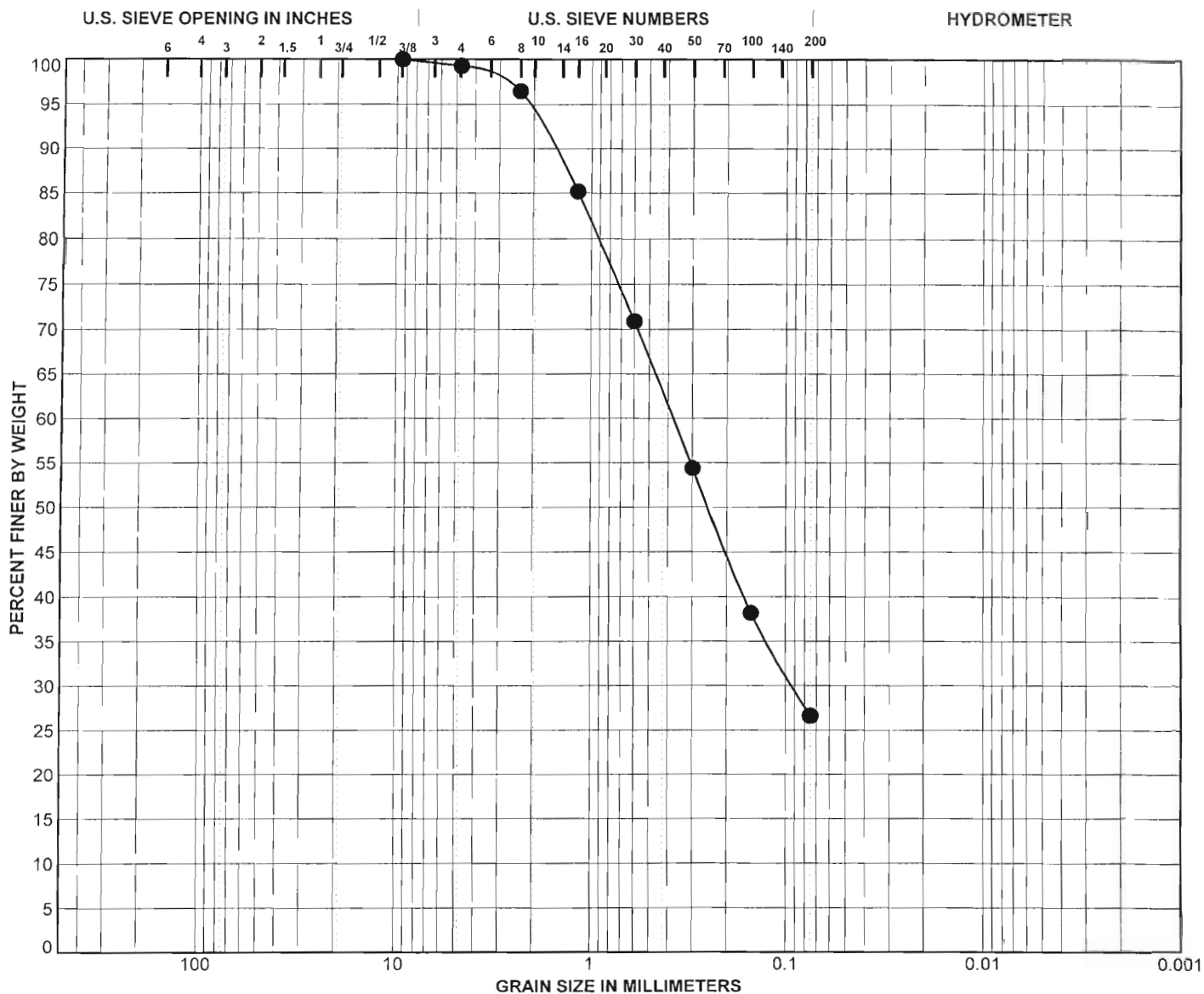
NOTES:

GEOBASE

Direct Shear Test Results
Lake Forest Medical Office Building
Lake Forest, California

C.314.06.00

Figure C-8



COBBLES	GRAVEL		SAND			SILT OR CLAY
	coarse	fine	coarse	medium	fine	

BORING NO.: B-1
SAMPLE INTERVAL (ft): 5.0 - 5.3
SAMPLE DEPTH (ft): 5
USCS: Ss

GRAVEL: 0.7 %
SAND: 72.7 %
FINES: 26.6 %

D_{10} = mm
 D_{30} = 0.09 mm
 D_{50} = 0.25 mm
 D_{60} = 0.38 mm

C_u =
 C_c =

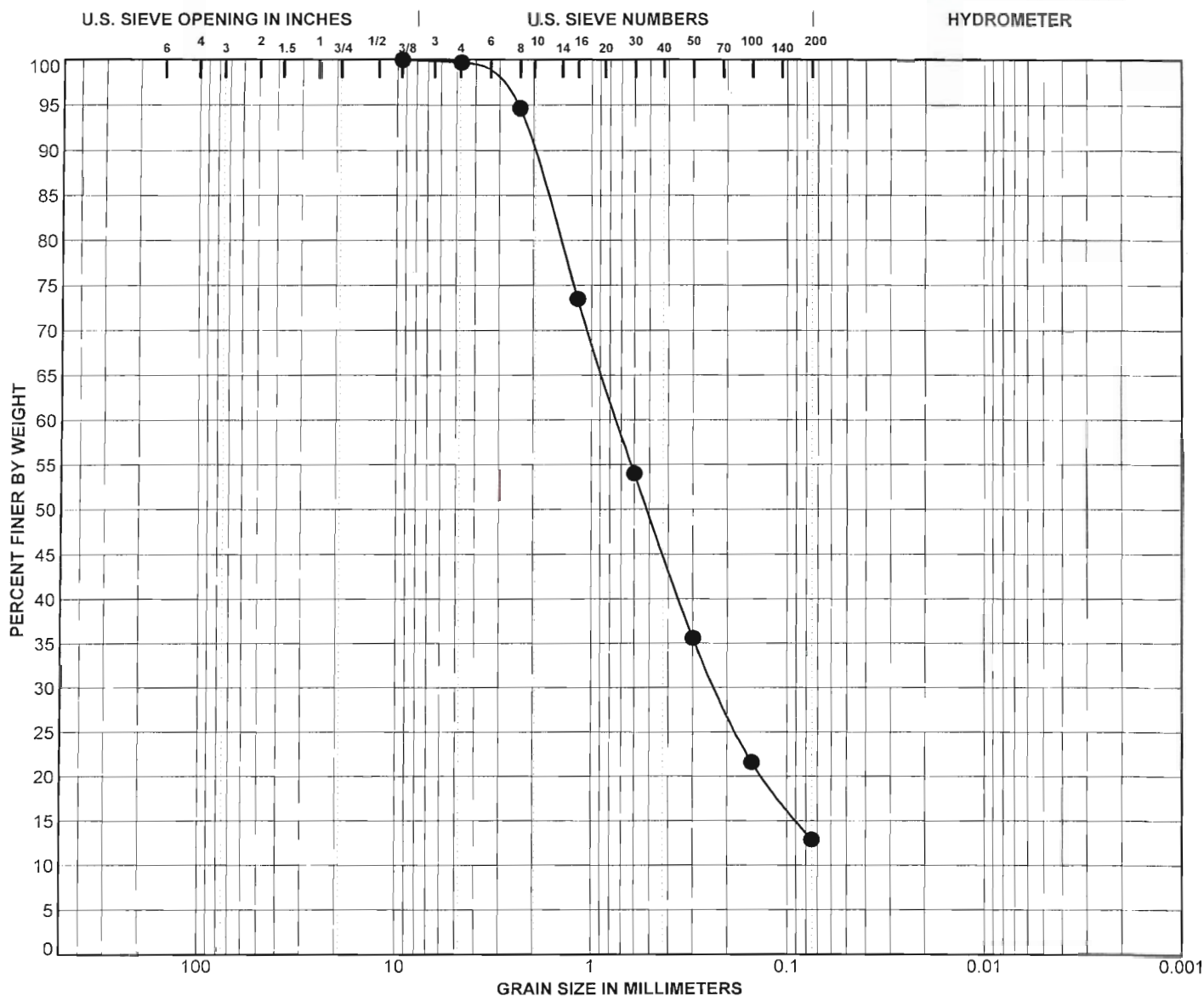
GEOBASE

Particle Size Distribution

Lake Forest Medical Office Building
Lake Forest, California

C.314.06.00

Figure C- 9



COBBLES	GRAVEL		SAND			SILT OR CLAY
	coarse	fine	coarse	medium	fine	

BORING NO.: B-4
SAMPLE INTERVAL (ft): 15.0 - 15.5
SAMPLE DEPTH (ft): 15
USCS: Ss

GRAVEL: 0.3 %
SAND: 86.8 %
FINES: 12.9 %

D_{10} = mm
 D_{30} = 0.23 mm
 D_{50} = 0.52 mm
 D_{60} = 0.74 mm

C_u =
 C_c =

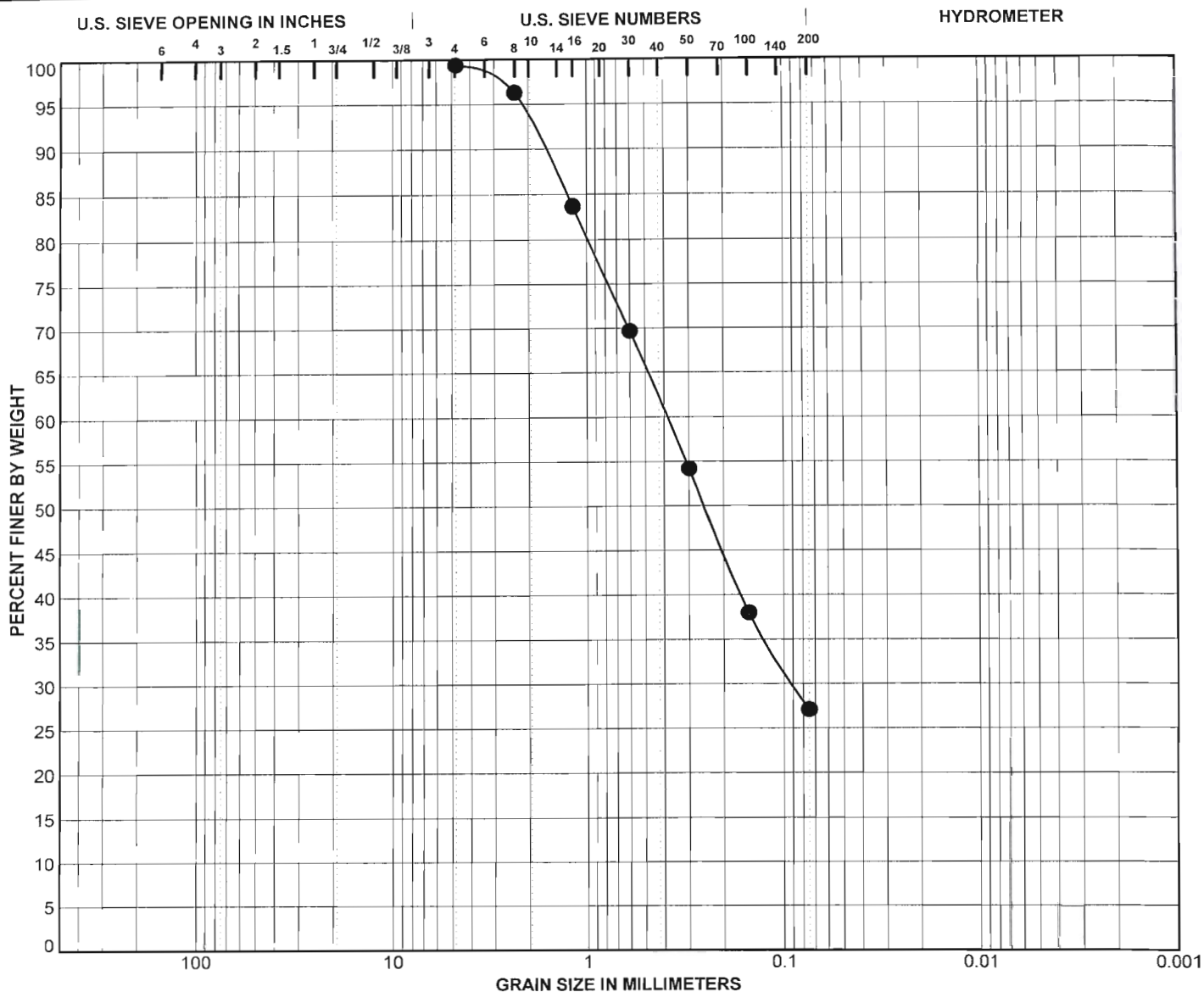
GEOBASE

Particle Size Distribution

Lake Forest Medical Office Building
Lake Forest, California

C.314.06.00

Figure C-10



COBBLES	GRAVEL		SAND			SILT OR CLAY
	coarse	fine	coarse	medium	fine	

BORING NO.: B-5
SAMPLE INTERVAL (ft): 10.0 - 11.5
SAMPLE DEPTH (ft): 10
USCS: SC

GRAVEL: 0.0 %
SAND: 72.3 %
FINES: 27.1 %

D_{10} = mm
 D_{30} = 0.09 mm
 D_{50} = 0.25 mm
 D_{60} = 0.39 mm

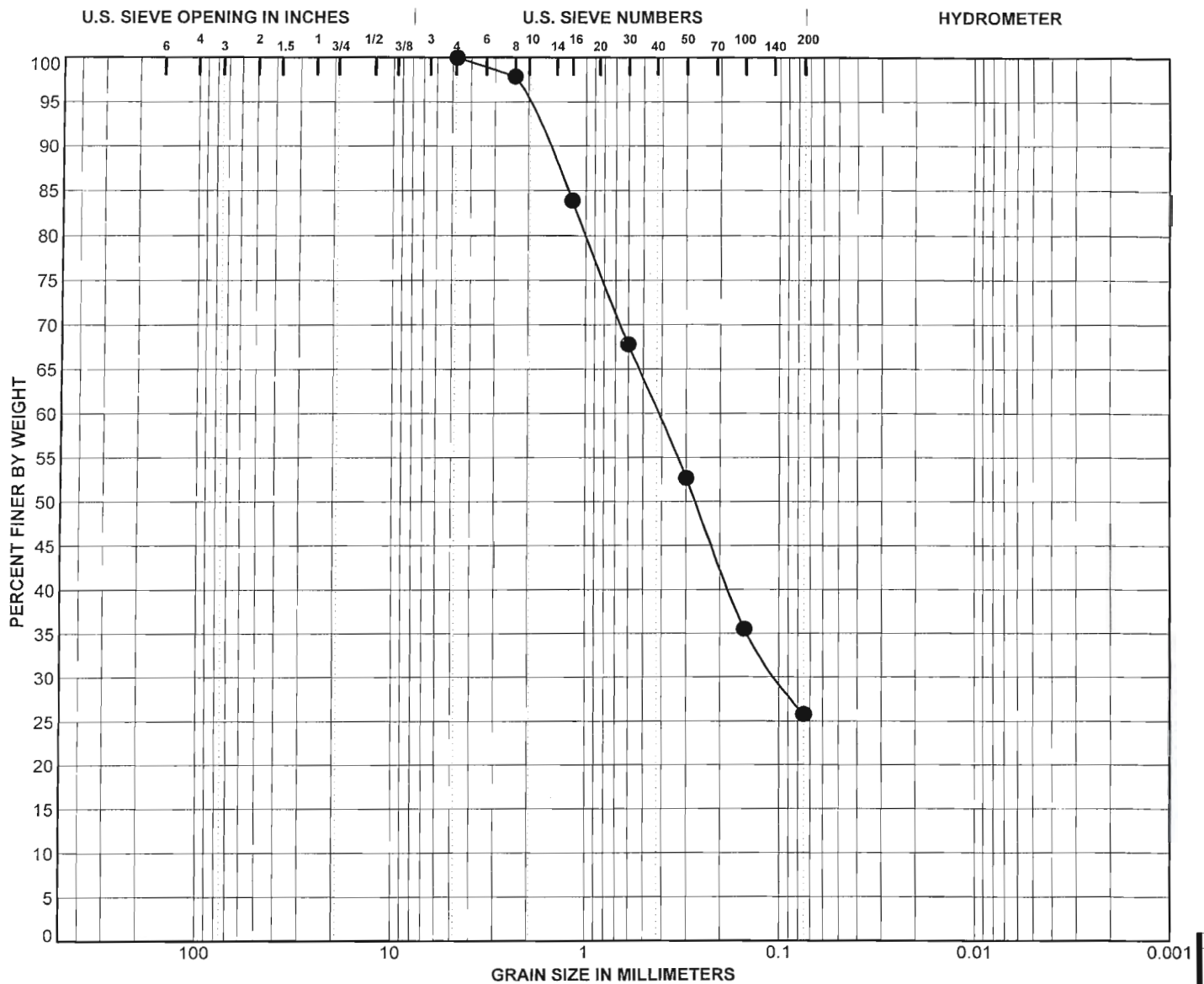
C_u =
 C_c =

GEOBASE

Particle Size Distribution
Lake Forest Medical Office Building
Lake Forest, California

C.314.06.00

Figure C-11



COBBLES	GRAVEL		SAND			SILT OR CLAY
	coarse	fine	coarse	medium	fine	

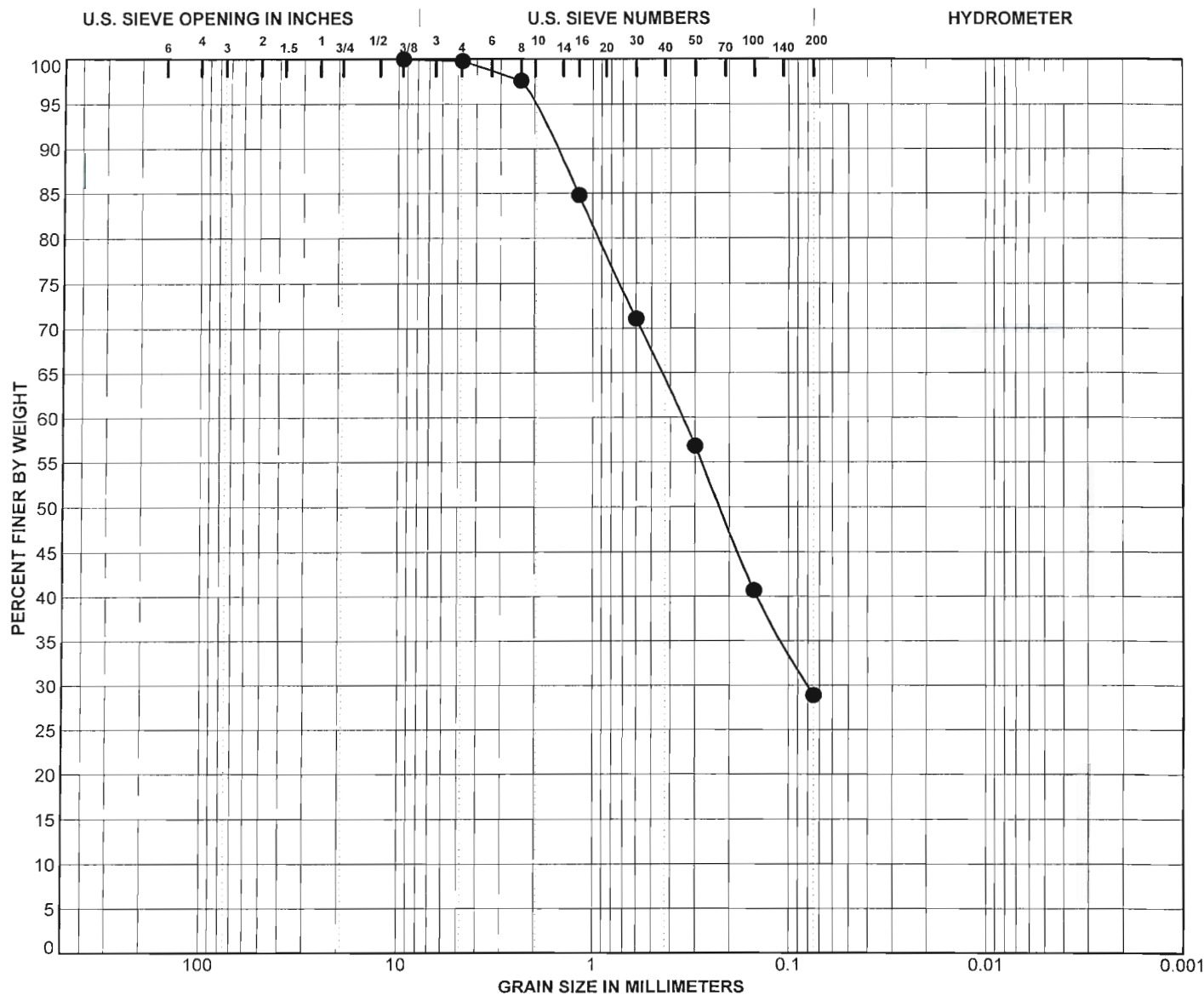
BORING NO.: B-5	GRAVEL: 0.0 %	D ₁₀ = mm	Cu =
SAMPLE INTERVAL (ft): 15.0 - 16.5	SAND: 74.2 %	D ₃₀ = 0.10 mm	Cc =
SAMPLE DEPTH (ft): 15	FINES: 25.8 %	D ₅₀ = 0.27 mm	
USCS: SC		D ₆₀ = 0.42 mm	

GEOBASE

Particle Size Distribution
Lake Forest Medical Office Building
Lake Forest, California

C.314.06.00

Figure C-12



COBBLES	GRAVEL		SAND			SILT OR CLAY
	coarse	fine	coarse	medium	fine	

BORING NO.: B-5
SAMPLE INTERVAL (ft): 20.0 - 21.5
SAMPLE DEPTH (ft): 20
USCS: SC

GRAVEL: 0.2 %
SAND: 70.9 %
FINES: 28.9 %

D_{10} = mm
 D_{30} = 0.08 mm
 D_{50} = 0.22 mm
 D_{60} = 0.35 mm

C_u =
 C_c =

GEOBASE

Particle Size Distribution

Lake Forest Medical Office Building
Lake Forest, California

C.314.06.00

Figure C-13

EXPANSION POTENTIAL

U.B.C. No. 29-2

SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION (feet)	EXPANSION INDEX	EXPANSION POTENTIAL
B-1 at 0 to 5.0	4	Very Low
B-5 at 0 to 5.0	19	Very Low

WATER-SOLUBLE SULFATES

CAL. 417-A

SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION (feet)	SOLUBLE SULFATES PPM	POTENTIAL FOR ATTACK ON CONCRETE
B-2 at 0 to 5.0	663	Moderate
B-4 at 0 to 5.0	33	Low

CORROSIVITY SERIES TEST

SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION (feet)	pH (CAL 747)	SOLUBLE CHLORIDE (CAL.422) (PPM)	ELEC. RESISTIVITY (CAL.643) (OHM-CM)	POTENTIAL FOR ATTACK ON STEEL (SENATOROFF)
B-2 at 0 to 5.0	7.7	297	600 Maximum	Very Severe
B-4 at 0 to 5.0	8.0	223	2,190	Moderate

R-VALUE

(DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
MATERIALS AND RESEARCH TEST METHOD NO. 301)

SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION (feet)	R-VALUE BY EXUDATION
B-1 at 0 to 5.0	43
B-5 at 0 to 5.0	27

ANAHEIM TEST LABORATORY

3008 S. ORANGE AVENUE
SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA 92707
PHONE (714) 549-7267

TO: GEO BASE:
23362 PERALTA DR. #4&6
LAGUNA HILLS, CA. 92653

DATE: 2/27/03

P.O. No. VERBAL

Shipper No.

Lab. No. A-2786 1-2

Specification:

Material: SOIL

ATTN: BOB

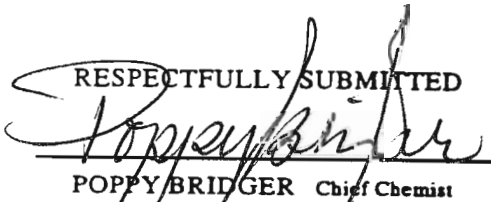
PROJECT: #C314.06.00

LAKE FOREST (MOB)

ANALYTICAL REPORT

CORROSION SERIES SUMMARY OF DATA

	pH	SOLUBLE SULFATES per Ca. 417 ppm	SOLUBLE CHLORIDES per Ca. 422 ppm	MIN. RESISTIVITY per Ca. 643 ohm-cm
#1 B-2 @ 0-5'	7.7	663	297	600 max
#2 B-4 @ 0-5'	8.0	33	223	2,190

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED

POPPY BRIDGER Chief Chemist

SUMMARY OF LABORATORY TEST RESULTS

Page 1 of 2

[illegible]

GEOBASE, INC.

SUMMARY OF LABORATORY TEST RESULTS

Figure C-1

Page 2 of 2

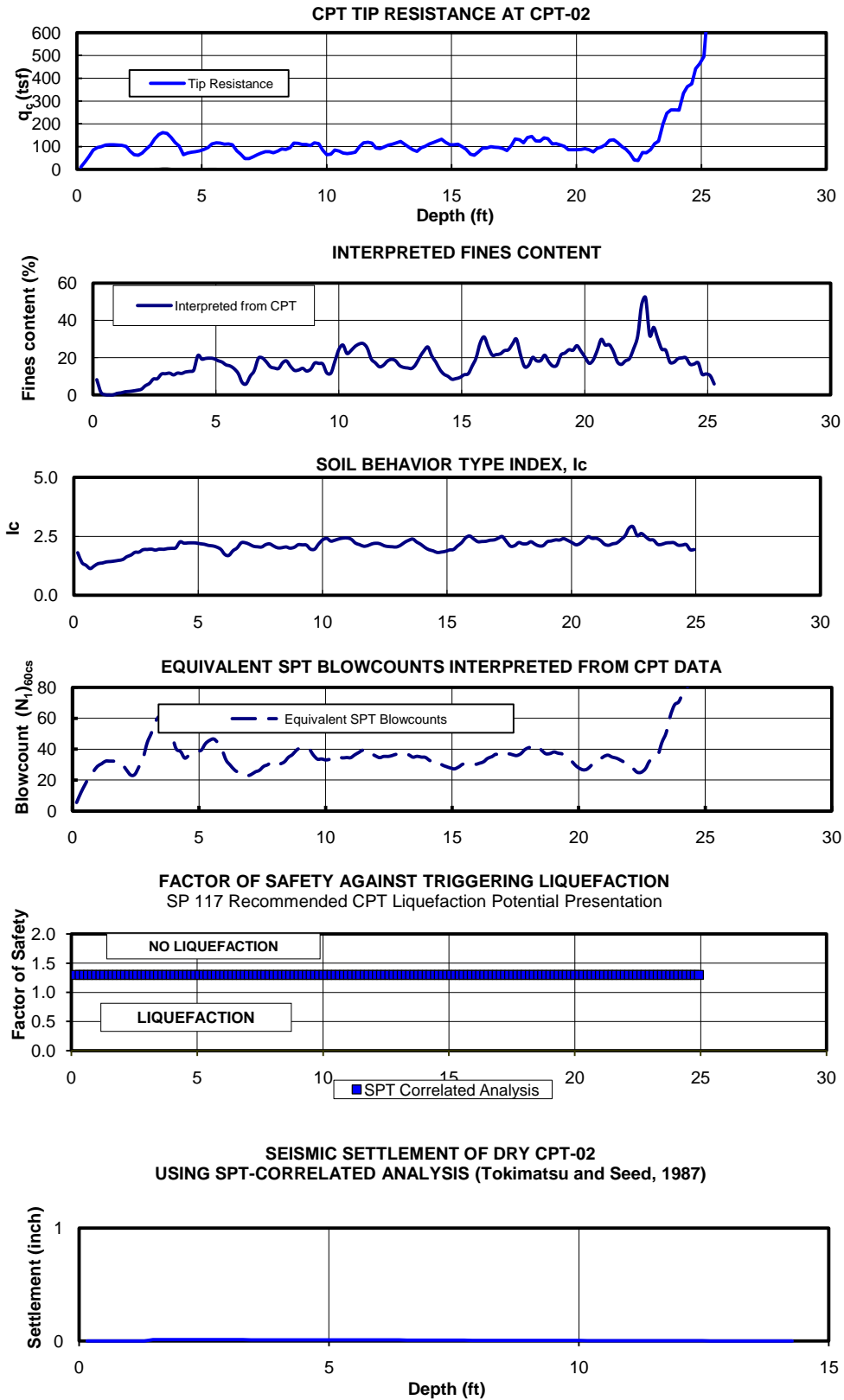
PROJECT: Kaiser Foothill Ranch Medical Office Building Lake Forest, California				PROJECT NO: C.314.44.00				DATE: May 31, 2011				
BORING	DEPTH (feet)	MOISTURE CONTENT (Percent)	DRY DENSITY (pcf)	ATTERBERG LIMITS			PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION				OTHER TESTS	DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS
				LL (%)	PL (%)	PI (%)	CLAY (%)	SILT (%)	SAND (%)	GRAVEL (%)		
B-3	5.0-6.0	10										SM
	10.0-11.0	10										SM
	15.0-16.0	9	124.2									SM
	20.0-21.0	17										SM
	28.0-29.0	6	127.5									SANDSTONE

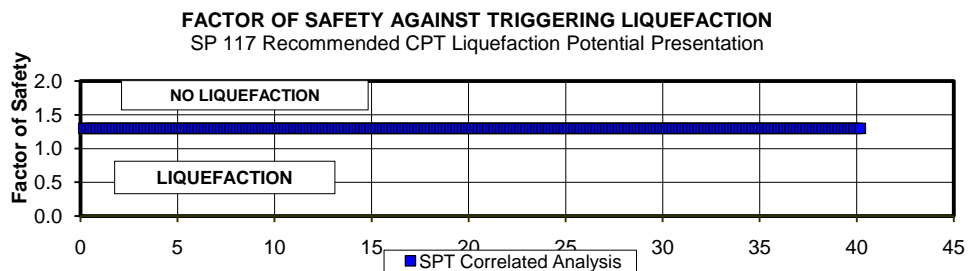
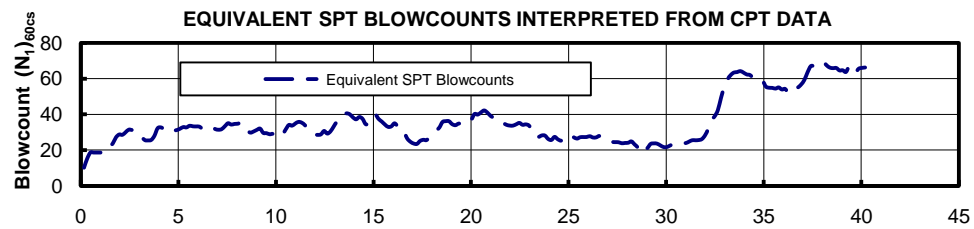
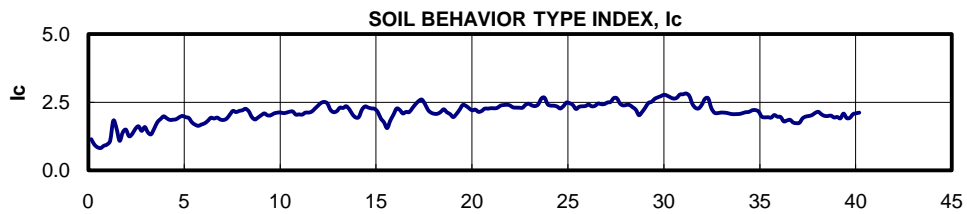
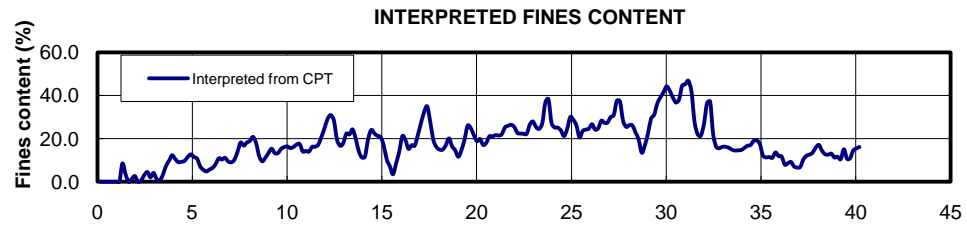
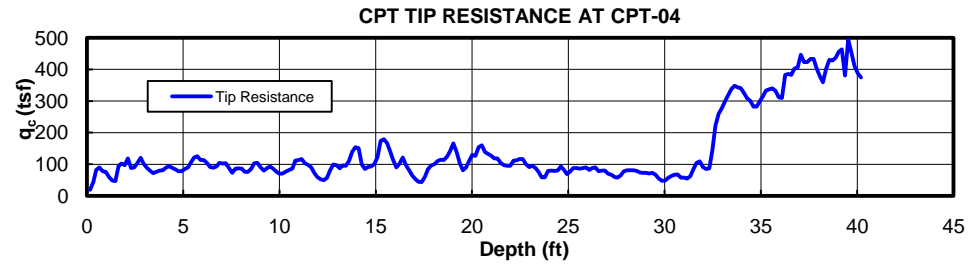
APPENDIX D

Seismic Settlement Analyses

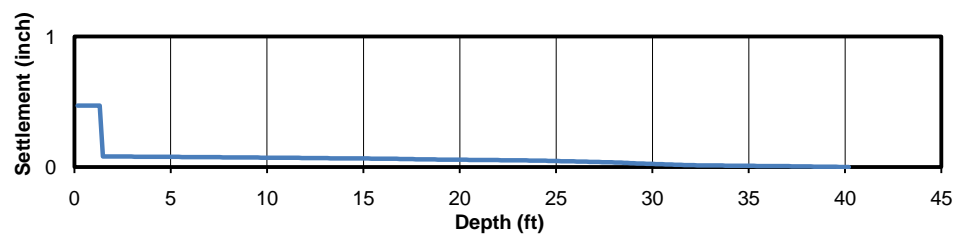
CPT 2	--	Results
CPT 4	--	Results
CPT 6	--	Results
Compact Disc – Calculations		

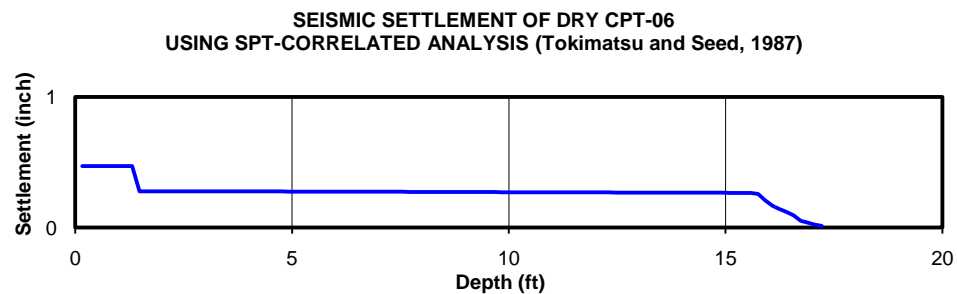
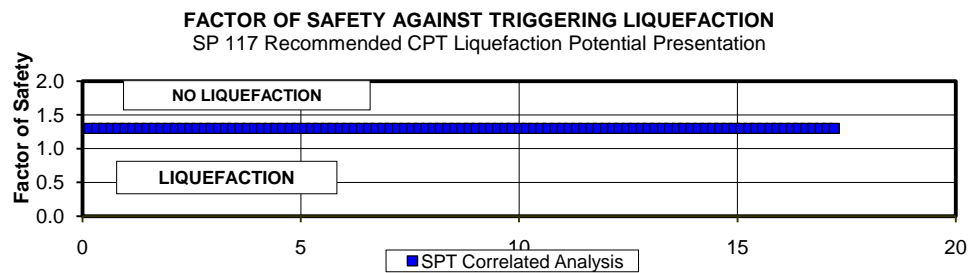
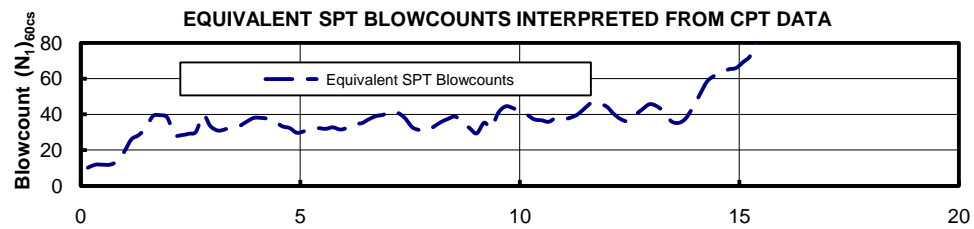
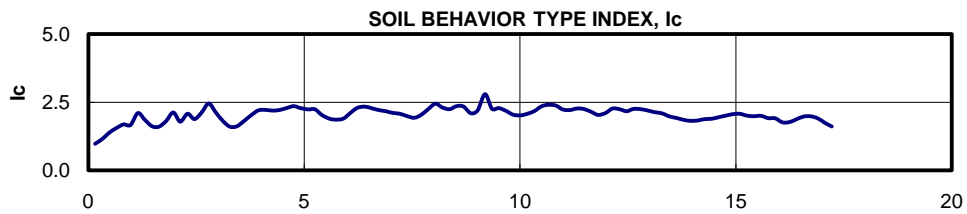
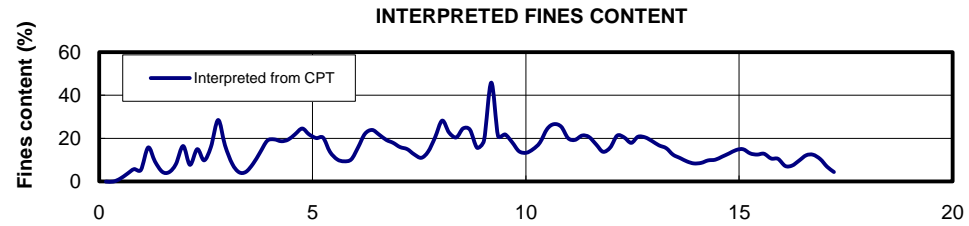
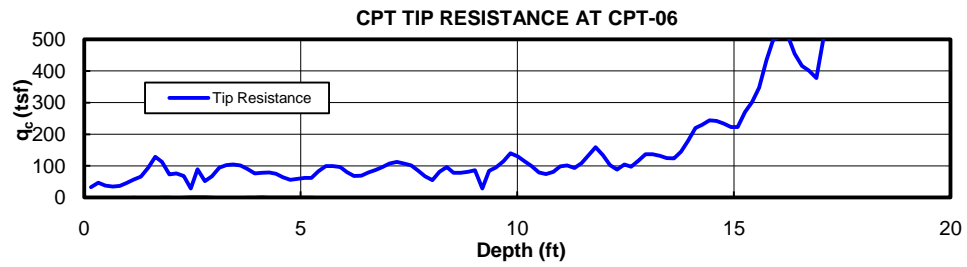
Percolation Tests Report





SEISMIC SETTLEMENT OF DRY SAND FOR CPT-04
USING SPT-CORRELATED ANALYSIS (Tokmatsu and seed, 1987)





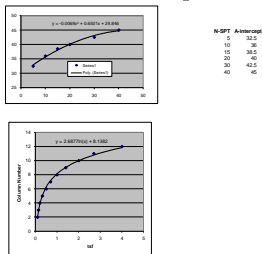
C.314.41.00 KAISER LAKE FOREST MOB

SEISMIC SETTLEMENT OF DRY SAND AT CPT02
USING EQUIVALENT SPT ANALYSIS (Tokimatsu and Seed, 1987)

Depth of layer (ft)	Layer thickness (ft)	Average layer depth (ft)	avg layer stress (tsf)	N (40)ps	K2max	Gmax	γ	gamma-e (G=0m)	gamma-e-calculated	gamma-c (M=7.5)-calculated	gamma-c (M=6.8)	gamma-c (M=6.8)	gamma-c (M=6.8)	settlement (in)	Cumulative settlement (in)	Depth (ft) of top of layer	Sign + tsf	column Number	x	y	gamma-e-calculated	gamma-e-read from curve	gamma-c-calculated	gamma-c-read off curve
0.2	0.2	0.085	0.00	5.5	35	107974	1.0007	2.09E-05	2.11E-05	1.01E-04	8.55E-05	1.71E-04	0.0003	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	0.0	0.00	6	3.2	3.2	2.1E-05	-1.1E+01	1.0E-04	
0.3	0.2	0.245	0.01	11.9	46	236846	1.0007	2.75E-05	2.08E-05	4.54E-05	3.86E-05	7.71E-05	0.0002	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	0.2	0.01	3	4.4	3.2	2.1E-05	-1.0E+01	4.5E-05	
0.5	0.2	0.41	0.02	17.0	51	346031	1.0006	3.15E-05	3.25E-05	4.19E-05	3.56E-05	7.12E-05	0.0001	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	0.3	0.02	2	5.0	5.1	3.3E-05	-9.0E+00	4.2E-05	
0.7	0.2	0.575	0.03	22.1	56	445906	1.0003	3.42E-05	2.98E-05	2.44E-05	2.07E-05	4.14E-05	0.0001	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	0.5	0.03	1	5.3	4.7	3.0E-05	-8.0E+00	2.4E-05	
0.8	0.2	0.74	0.04	25.5	59	530542	1.0001	3.70E-05	2.96E-05	1.89E-05	1.61E-05	3.22E-05	0.0001	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	0.7	0.04	1	5.7	4.7	3.0E-05	-7.0E+00	1.9E-05	
1.0	0.2	0.9	0.05	28.9	61	609995	0.9998	3.91E-05	2.96E-05	1.53E-05	1.30E-05	2.60E-05	0.0000	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	0.8	0.05	1	5.9	4.7	3.0E-05	-6.0E+00	1.5E-05	
1.2	0.2	1.065	0.06	30.6	62	67531	0.9994	4.17E-05	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	1.0	0.06	1	6.2	4.7	3.0E-05	-5.0E+00	#VALUE!	
1.3	0.2	1.23	0.07	32.3	64	740020	0.9991	4.40E-05	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	1.2	0.07	1	6.4	4.7	3.0E-05	-4.0E+00	#VALUE!	
1.5	0.2	1.395	0.08	32.3	64	788094	0.9987	4.69E-05	3.99E-05	1.72E-05	1.47E-05	2.93E-05	0.0001	0.01	1.3	0.08	1	6.7	6.0	4.0E-05	-3.0E+00	1.7E-05		
1.6	0.2	1.56	0.09	32.3	64	833047	0.9983	4.96E-05	4.94E-05	2.14E-05	1.82E-05	3.64E-05	0.0001	0.01	1.5	0.09	2	7.0	6.9	4.9E-05	-2.0E+00	2.1E-05		
1.8	0.2	1.72	0.09	32.0	63	872583	0.998	5.22E-05	4.94E-05	2.16E-05	1.84E-05	3.68E-05	0.0001	0.01	1.8	0.09	2	7.2	6.9	4.9E-05	-1.0E+00	2.2E-05		
2.0	0.5	1.72	0.09	30.1	62	854930	0.998	5.13E-05	4.33E-05	2.39E-05	2.03E-05	4.05E-05	0.0002	0.01	1.5	0.09	2	7.3	6.9	4.9E-05	4.0E-03	2.4E-05		
2.1	0.2	2.05	0.11	26.6	60	895282	0.9972	6.06E-05	8.38E-05	5.00E-05	4.25E-05	8.49E-05	0.0002	0.01	2.0	0.11	2	7.8	9.2	8.4E-05	1.0E+00	5.0E-05		
2.3	0.2	2.215	0.12	23.3	57	890126	0.9968	6.58E-05	8.38E-05	6.31E-05	5.37E-05	1.07E-04	0.0002	0.01	2.1	0.12	2	8.2	9.2	8.4E-05	2.0E+00	6.3E-05		
2.5	0.2	2.38	0.13	23.7	57	928516	0.9964	6.78E-05	8.38E-05	6.11E-05	5.19E-05	1.04E-04	0.0002	0.01	2.3	0.13	3	8.3	9.2	8.4E-05	3.0E+00	6.1E-05		
2.6	0.2	2.54	0.14	24.8	59	1E+06	0.9965	5.80E-05	6.30E-05	1.97E-05	1.39E-05	3.94E-05	0.0001	0.01	2.5	0.14	3	8.2	9.2	8.4E-05	4.0E+00	4.4E-05		
2.8	0.2	2.705	0.15	34.5	65	1E+06	0.9957	6.37E-05	8.04E-05	3.16E-05	2.69E-05	5.38E-05	0.0001	0.01	2.6	0.15	3	8.0	9.1	8.0E-05	5.0E+00	3.2E-05		
3.0	0.2	2.87	0.16	44.2	71	1E+06	0.9953	6.04E-05	8.04E-05	2.49E-05	2.11E-05	4.23E-05	0.0001	0.01	2.8	0.16	3	7.8	9.1	8.0E-05	6.0E+00	2.5E-05		
3.1	0.2	3.035	0.17	50.7	74	1E+06	0.9949	5.93E-05	6.32E-05	1.97E-05	1.67E-05	3.34E-05	0.0001	0.01	3.0	0.17	3	7.7	8.0	6.3E-05	7.0E+00	2.0E-05		
3.2	0.2	3.2	0.18	50.7	74	1E+06	0.9949	5.93E-05	6.32E-05	1.97E-05	1.67E-05	3.34E-05	0.0001	0.01	3.2	0.18	3	7.7	8.0	6.3E-05	8.0E+00	2.0E-05		
3.4	0.2	3.36	0.18	61.3	79	2E+06	0.9941	5.85E-05	6.32E-05	2.66E-05	2.26E-05	4.62E-05	0.0001	0.01	3.3	0.18	4	7.7	8.0	6.3E-05	9.0E+00	2.7E-05		
3.6	0.2	3.525	0.19	59.2	78	2E+06	0.9937	6.08E-05	8.04E-05	3.09E-05	2.63E-05	5.26E-05	0.0001	0.01	3.4	0.19	4	7.8	9.1	8.0E-05	1.0E+01	3.1E-05		
3.8	0.2	3.69	0.20	54.5	76	2E+06	0.9933	6.37E-05	8.04E-05	2.68E-05	2.28E-05	4.55E-05	0.0001	0.01	3.6	0.20	4	8.0	9.1	8.0E-05	1.1E+01	2.7E-05		
3.9	0.2	3.855	0.21	48.3	73	1E+06	0.9929	6.29E-05	8.04E-05	2.46E-05	2.03E-05	4.18E-05	0.0001	0.01	3.8	0.21	4	8.3	9.1	8.0E-05	1.2E+01	2.5E-05		
4.1	0.2	4.02	0.22	40.1	68	1E+06	0.9925	7.36E-05	7.71E-05	2.55E-05	2.16E-05	4.33E-05	0.0001	0.01	3.9	0.22	4	8.7	8.9	7.7E-05	1.3E+01	2.5E-05		
4.3	0.2	4.185	0.23	38.5	67	1E+06	0.9921	7.61E-05	7.71E-05	2.65E-05	2.25E-05	4.50E-05	0.0001	0.01	4.1	0.23	4	8.8	8.9	7.7E-05	1.4E+01	2.6E-05		
4.4	0.2	4.35	0.24	34.3	65	1E+06	0.9918	8.06E-05	1.12E-04	4.45E-05	3.78E-05	7.56E-05	0.0001	0.01	4.3	0.24	4	9.1	10.5	1.1E-04	1.5E+01	4.2E-05		
4.6	0.2	4.51	0.25	35.8	66	1E+06	0.9914	8.09E-05	1.12E-04	4.19E-05	3.56E-05	7.12E-05	0.0001	0.01	4.4	0.25	4	9.1	10.5	1.1E-04	1.6E+01	4.4E-05		
4.7	0.2	4.675	0.26	47.3	67	2E+06	0.991	8.12E-05	1.09E-04	3.90E-05	3.39E-05	6.79E-05	0.0001	0.01	4.6	0.26	5	9.1	10.5	1.1E-04	1.7E+01	4.5E-05		
4.9	0.2	4.84	0.27	38.5	67	2E+06	0.9906	8.17E-05	1.12E-04	3.85E-05	3.27E-05	6.54E-05	0.0001	0.01	4.8	0.27	5	9.1	10.5	1.1E-04	1.8E+01	3.8E-05		
5.1	0.2	5.005	0.28	39.4	68	2E+06	0.9902	8.24E-05	1.12E-04	3.76E-05	3.19E-05	6.39E-05	0.0001	0.01	4.9	0.28	5	9.2	10.5	1.1E-04	1.9E+01	3.8E-05		
5.2	0.2	5.17	0.28	43.6	70	2E+06	0.9898	8.10E-05	1.12E-04	3.49E-05	2.97E-05	5.94E-05	0.0001	0.01	5.1	0.28	5	9.1	10.5	1.1E-04	2.0E+01	3.5E-05		
5.4	0.2	5.33	0.29	46.7	71	2E+06	0.9895	8.05E-05	1.07E-04	3.29E-05	2.82E-05	5.94E-05	0.0001	0.01	5.3	0.29	5	9.1	10.5	1.1E-04	2.1E+01	4.5E-05		
5.6	0.2	5.495	0.30	46.6	72	2E+06	0.9891	8.16E-05	1.12E-04	3.43E-05	2.91E-05	5.82E-05	0.0001	0.01	5.4	0.30	5	9.1	10.5	1.1E-04	2.2E+01	3.4E-05		
5.7	0.2	5.66	0.31	44.1	71	2E+06	0.9887	8.43E-05	1.07E-04	3.32E-05	2.82E-05	5.64E-05	0.0001	0.01	5.6	0.31	5	9.3	10.3	1.1E-04	2.3E+01	3.3E-05		
5.9	0.2	5.825	0.32	39.5	68	2E+06	0.9883	8.87E-05	1.07E-04	3.59E-05	3.05E-05	6.09E-05	0.0001	0.01	5.7	0.32	5	9.5	10.3	1.1E-04	2.4E+01	3.6E-05		
6.1	0.2	5.99	0.33	32.9	64	2E+06	0.9879	9.55E-05	1.07E-04	3.98E-05	3.65E-05	7.67E-05	0.0001	0.01	5.9	0.33	5	9.8	10.3	1.1E-04	2.5E+01	4.5E-05		
6.2	0.2	6.15	0.34	29.7	62	2E+06	0.9876	1.00E-04	1.43E-04	7.04E-05	5.99E-05	1.20E-04	0.0002	0.01	6.1	0.34	5	10.0	11.5	1.4E-04	2.6E+01	7.0E-05		
6.4	0.2	6.315	0.35	26.6	60	2E+06	0.9872	1.05E-04	1.43E-04	6.46E-05	7.19E-05	1.44E-04	0.0003	0.01	6.2	0.35	5	10.2	11.5	1.4E-04	2.7E+01	8.5E-05		
6.6	0.2	6.48	0.36	25.0	58	2E+06	0.9868	1.09E-04	1.43E-04	6.98E-05	8.06E-05	1.61E-04	0.0003	0.01	6.4	0.36	5	10.4	11.5	1.4E-04	2.8E+01	9.5E-05		
6.7	0.2	6.645	0.37	24.4	59	2E+06	0.9865	1.11E-04	1.43E-04	7.85E-05	8.37E-05	1.67E-04	0.0003	0.01	6.6	0.37	5	10.5	11.5	1.4E-04	2.9E+01	9.7E-05		
6.9	0.2	6.81	0.37	22.9	57	2E+06	0.9861	1.15E-04	1.43E-04	1.11E-04	9.41E-05	1.88E-04	0.0004	0.01	6.7	0.37	5	10.6	11.5	1.4E-04	3.0E+01	1.1E-04		
7.1	0.2	6.97	0.38	23.5	57	2E+06	0.9857	1.15E-04	1.43E-04	1.05E-04	8.93E-05	1.79E-04	0.0003	0.01	6.9	0.38	6	10.6	11.5	1.4E-04	3.1E+01	1.1E-04		
7.2	0.2	7.135	0.39	25.3	59	2E+06	0.9854	1.14E-04	1.43E-04	9.26E-05	7.87E-05	1.57E-04	0.0003	0.01	7.1	0.39	6	10.6	11.5	1.4E-04	3.2E+01	9.3E-05		
7.4	0.2	7.3	0.40	26.3	59	2E+06	0.985	1.15E-04	1.43E-04	9.05E-05	7.67E-05	1.47E-04	0.0003	0.01	7.3	0.40	6	10.5	11.5	1.4E-04	3.3E+01	8.5E-05		
7.6	0.2	7.465	0.41	28.9	61	2E+06	0.9846	1.11E-04	1.43E-04	7.38E-05	6.27E-05	1.25E-04	0.0003	0.01	7.4	0.41	6	10.5	11.5	1.4E-04	3.4E+01	7.4E-05		
7.7	0.2	7.63	0.42	29.9	62	2E+06	0.9843	1.11E-04	1.43E-04	6.94E-05	5.90E-05	1.18E-04	0.0002	0.01	7.6	0.42	6	10.4	11.5	1.4E-04	3.5E+01	6.9E-05		
7.9	0.2	7.79	0.43	31.6	63	2E+06	0.9839	1.10E-04	1.43E-04	6.37E-05	5.41E-05	1.08E-04	0.0002	0.01	7.7	0.43	6	10.4	11.5	1.4E-04	3.6E+01	6.4E-05		
8.0	0.2	7.955	0.44	30.2	62	2E+06	0.9835	1.13E-04	1.43E-04	6.83E-05	5.81E-05	1.16E-04	0.0002	0.01	7.9	0.44	6	10.5	11.5	1.4E-04	3.7E+01	6.8E-05		
8.2	0.2	8.12	0.45	30.5	62	2E+06	0.9832	1.14E-04	1.43E-04	6.74E-05	5.73E-05	1.15E-04	0.0002	0.01	8.0	0.45	6	10.6	11.5	1.4E-04	3.8E+01</			

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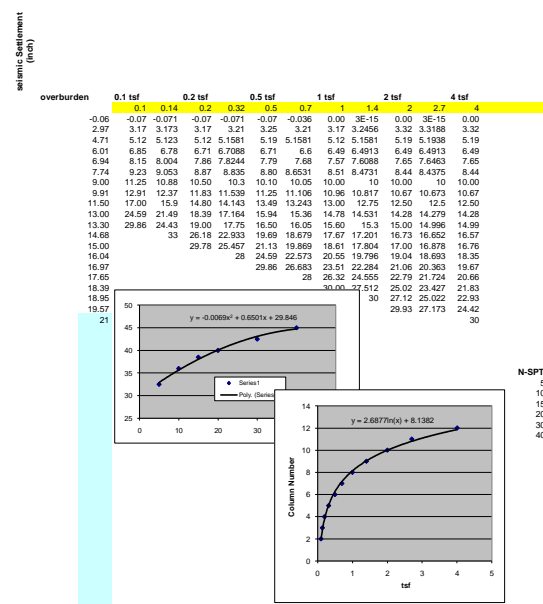
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C.314.41.00 KAISER LAKE FOREST MOB

SEISMIC SETTLEMENT OF DRY SAND AT CPT06
USING EQUIVALENT SPT ANALYSIS (Tokimatsu and Seed, 1987)[illegible]

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HAI HUSHMAND ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED
Geotechnical, Earthquake and Environmental Engineers

May 11, 2011
GOB-11-003

Mr. John Chevallier, Project Manager
GEOBASE, INC.
23362 Peralta Drive, Unit 6
Laguna Hills, California 92653

**RE: PERCOLATION TEST
KAISER PERMANENTE SITE
LAKE FOREST DRIVE
FOOTHILL RANCH, CALIFORNIA**

Dear Mr. Chevallier,

Hushmand Associates, Inc. (HAI) is pleased to submit this percolation test and sieve analysis results for Kaiser Permanente project site located at Lake Forest Drive, Foothill Ranch, California. The report includes percolation rate recommendations for the proposed site.

Please refer to the text of the report for detailed recommendations. If there are any questions concerning the findings in the report, please contact HAI.

Very truly yours,

HUSHMAND ASSOCIATES, INC.

Ben Hushmand
for

Naresh Bellana, M.S.
Staff Engineer

Ben Hushmand

Ben Hushmand, Ph.D., P.E. 44777
President, Principal Engineer

**PERCOLATION TESTS AND ANALYSES
KAISER PERMANENTE HOSPITAL SITE
LAKE FOREST DRIVE,
FOOTHILL RANCH, CALIFORNIA**

Hushmand Associates, Inc. (HAI) is pleased to submit this Percolation Test report to Geobase Inc. for conducting percolation tests at the proposed Kaiser Permanente Hospital site located at Lake Forest Drive, Foothill Ranch, Orange County, California. The evaluation of percolation rates was performed in accordance with the County of Orange Resources & Development Management Department (County) guidelines.

Drilling for the percolation testing was performed on May 5, 2011. The three percolation test locations (B-1, B-2 and B-3) are presented in Figure 1. Borings were drilled using truck-mounted hollow-stem auger (HSA) drill rig by JDK Drilling. The borings were approximately 7 inches in diameter to a depth of 7 feet below the existing ground surface.

The project site consisted of graded & compacted fill. Boring B-1 consisted of gray, moist Clayey Sand (SC) from the ground surface to 7 feet below ground surface (bgs). Boring B-2 consisted of gray, moist Clayey Sand (SC) from the ground surface to 7 feet bgs and Boring B-3 consisted of gray, moist Clayey Sand (SC) from the ground surface to 7 feet bgs. Groundwater was not encountered in any of the boreholes during drilling.

A perforated 6-inch OD PVC pipe was installed in each of the open holes and the gap between the perforated pipe and the boring wall was filled with gravel to prevent caving during saturation and testing. The hole was presoaked and let set over night. On the next day, the borehole was presoaked again, and after presoaking percolation rates were measured in general conformance with the County guidelines.

Appendix A provides the percolation test readings, calculation tables presented in accordance with the County requirements, and the laboratory sieve analysis test results. Based on the in-situ measurements, the minimum recorded percolation rate of 0.1 gallon per square foot per day (3.8×10^{-6} cm/s) may be used for design at Boring B-1 location. The minimum recorded percolation rate of 0.2 gallon per square foot per day (1.0×10^{-5} cm/s) may be used for design at Boring B-2 location. The minimum recorded percolation rate of 0.4 gallon per square foot per day (1.9×10^{-5} cm/s) may be used for design at Boring B-3 location.

In theory the percolation rate is correlated to the hydraulic conductivity of soil. However, the percolation test is performed in the field condition, which will be affected by parameters such as soil's horizontal and vertical permeability, soil suction, soil saturation, in situ porosity of a larger area of the soil. Therefore, variation of these parameters in short distances should be expected.

Correlations are also available to obtain permeability of fine grained soils using clay fraction (CF), plasticity index (PI), and void ratio (e). A figure is provided in appendix A showing these correlations.



Project No.
GOB-11-003

Kaiser Permanente Hospital
Foothill Ranch, California



HUSHMAND ASSOCIATES INC.
Geotechnical and Earthquake Engineers

PERCOLATION TEST LOCATIONS

Figure
1

APPENDIX A

PERCOLATION TEST

Project: Geobase - Lake Forest
 Staff: NB
 Boring Dia. (in): 7.00

Project #: GOB-11-003
 Drillers: JDK Drilling
 Date Tested: May 6, 2011
 Method Used
 to Prevent
 Sidewall
 Caving: Gravel Packed

Hours
 Presaturated: 24.00

Boring ID	Initial Water Depth (ft)	Measured Water Depth (ft)	Start Time (hr:min:sec)	End Time (hr:min:sec)	T, Time Interval (hr)	F, Drop During Time Interval (ft)	L, Average Wetted Depth (ft)	D, Boring Diameter (ft)	Q, Percolation Rate (gal/sf/day)	Corrected Q, Percolation Rate (gal/sf/day)	Corrected Q, Percolation Rate (in/hr)
B-1	0.00	0.42	11:27:00 AM	11:57:00 AM	0.5000	0.42	6.79	0.58	0.6	0.6	0.04
Total Depth (ft):	0.00	0.38	11:58:00 AM	12:28:00 PM	0.5000	0.38	6.81	0.58	0.6	0.5	0.04
7	0.00	0.38	12:29:00 PM	12:59:00 PM	0.5000	0.38	6.81	0.58	0.6	0.5	0.04
	0.00	0.35	1:00:00 PM	1:30:00 PM	0.5000	0.35	6.82	0.58	0.5	0.5	0.03
	0.00	0.33	1:31:00 PM	2:01:00 PM	0.5000	0.33	6.83	0.58	0.5	0.5	0.03
	0.00	0.29	2:02:00 PM	2:32:00 PM	0.5000	0.29	6.85	0.58	0.4	0.4	0.03
	0.00	0.31	2:33:00 PM	3:03:00 PM	0.5000	0.31	6.84	0.58	0.5	0.5	0.03
	0.00	0.29	3:04:00 PM	3:34:00 PM	0.5000	0.29	6.85	0.58	0.4	0.4	0.03
	0.00	0.33	3:35:00 PM	4:05:00 PM	0.5000	0.33	6.83	0.58	0.5	0.5	0.03
	0.00	0.21	4:06:00 PM	4:36:00 PM	0.5000	0.21	6.90	0.58	0.3	0.3	0.02
	0.21	0.35	4:36:00 PM	5:06:00 PM	0.5000	0.15	6.72	0.58	0.2	0.2	0.01
	0.35	0.30	5:06:00 PM	5:36:00 PM	0.5000	0.05	6.67	0.58	0.1	0.1	0.01

PERCOLATION TEST

Project: Geobase - Lake Forest
 Staff: NB
 Boring Dia. (in): 7.00

Project #: GOB-11-003
 Drillers: JDK Drilling
 Date Tested: May 6, 2011
 Method Used
 to Prevent
 Sidewall
 Caving: Gravel Packed

Hours
 Presaturated: 24.00

Boring ID	Initial Water Depth (ft)	Measured Water Depth (ft)	Start Time (hr:min:sec)	End Time (hr:min:sec)	T, Time Interval (hr)	F, Drop During Time Interval (ft)	L, Average Wetted Depth (ft)	D, Boring Diameter (ft)	Q, Percolation Rate (gal/sf/day)	Corrected Q, Percolation Rate (gal/sf/day)	Corrected Q, Percolation Rate (in/hr)
B-2	0.00	0.29	11:33:00 AM	12:03:00 PM	0.5000	0.29	6.85	0.58	0.4	0.4	0.03
Total Depth (ft):	0.00	0.27	12:04:00 PM	12:34:00 PM	0.5000	0.27	6.86	0.58	0.4	0.4	0.03
7	0.00	0.25	12:35:00 PM	1:05:00 PM	0.5000	0.25	6.88	0.58	0.4	0.4	0.02
	0.00	0.25	1:06:00 PM	1:36:00 PM	0.5000	0.25	6.88	0.58	0.4	0.4	0.02
	0.00	0.25	1:37:00 PM	2:07:00 PM	0.5000	0.25	6.88	0.58	0.4	0.4	0.02
	0.00	0.25	2:08:00 PM	2:38:00 PM	0.5000	0.25	6.88	0.58	0.4	0.4	0.02
	0.00	0.23	2:39:00 PM	3:09:00 PM	0.5000	0.23	6.89	0.58	0.3	0.3	0.02
	0.00	0.21	3:10:00 PM	3:40:00 PM	0.5000	0.21	6.90	0.58	0.3	0.3	0.02
	0.00	0.21	3:41:00 PM	4:11:00 PM	0.5000	0.21	6.90	0.58	0.3	0.3	0.02
	0.00	0.23	4:12:00 PM	4:42:00 PM	0.5000	0.23	6.89	0.58	0.3	0.3	0.02
	0.23	0.38	4:42:00 PM	5:12:00 PM	0.5000	0.15	6.70	0.58	0.2	0.2	0.01
	0.38	0.52	5:12:00 PM	5:42:00 PM	0.5000	0.15	6.55	0.58	0.2	0.2	0.01

PERCOLATION TEST

Project: Geobase - Lake Forest
 Staff: NB
 Boring Dia. (in): 7.00

Project #: GOB-11-003
 Drillers: JDK Drilling
 Date Tested: May 6, 2011
 Method Used
 to Prevent
 Sidewall
 Caving: Gravel Packed

Hours
 Presaturated: 24.00

Boring ID	Initial Water Depth (ft)	Measured Water Depth (ft)	Start Time (hr:min:sec)	End Time (hr:min:sec)	T, Time Interval (hr)	F, Drop During Time Interval (ft)	L, Average Wetted Depth (ft)	D, Boring Diameter (ft)	Q, Percolation Rate (gal/sf/day)	Corrected Q, Percolation Rate (gal/sf/day)	Corrected Q, Percolation Rate (in/hr)
B-3	0.00	0.54	11:37:00 AM	12:07:00 PM	0.5000	0.54	6.73	0.58	0.8	0.8	0.05
Total Depth (ft):	0.00	0.31	12:08:00 PM	12:38:00 PM	0.5000	0.31	6.84	0.58	0.5	0.5	0.03
7	0.00	0.54	12:39:00 PM	1:09:00 PM	0.5000	0.54	6.73	0.58	0.8	0.8	0.05
	0.00	0.48	1:10:00 PM	1:40:00 PM	0.5000	0.48	6.76	0.58	0.7	0.7	0.05
	0.00	0.48	1:41:00 PM	2:11:00 PM	0.5000	0.48	6.76	0.58	0.7	0.7	0.05
	0.00	0.48	2:12:00 PM	2:42:00 PM	0.5000	0.48	6.76	0.58	0.7	0.7	0.05
	0.00	0.44	2:43:00 PM	3:13:00 PM	0.5000	0.44	6.78	0.58	0.7	0.6	0.04
	0.00	0.44	3:14:00 PM	3:44:00 PM	0.5000	0.44	6.78	0.58	0.7	0.6	0.04
	0.00	0.44	3:45:00 PM	4:15:00 PM	0.5000	0.44	6.78	0.58	0.7	0.6	0.04
	0.00	0.44	4:16:00 PM	4:46:00 PM	0.5000	0.44	6.78	0.58	0.7	0.6	0.04
	0.44	0.73	4:46:00 PM	5:16:00 PM	0.5000	0.29	6.42	0.58	0.5	0.5	0.03
	0.73	0.98	5:16:00 PM	5:46:00 PM	0.5000	0.25	6.15	0.58	0.4	0.4	0.03



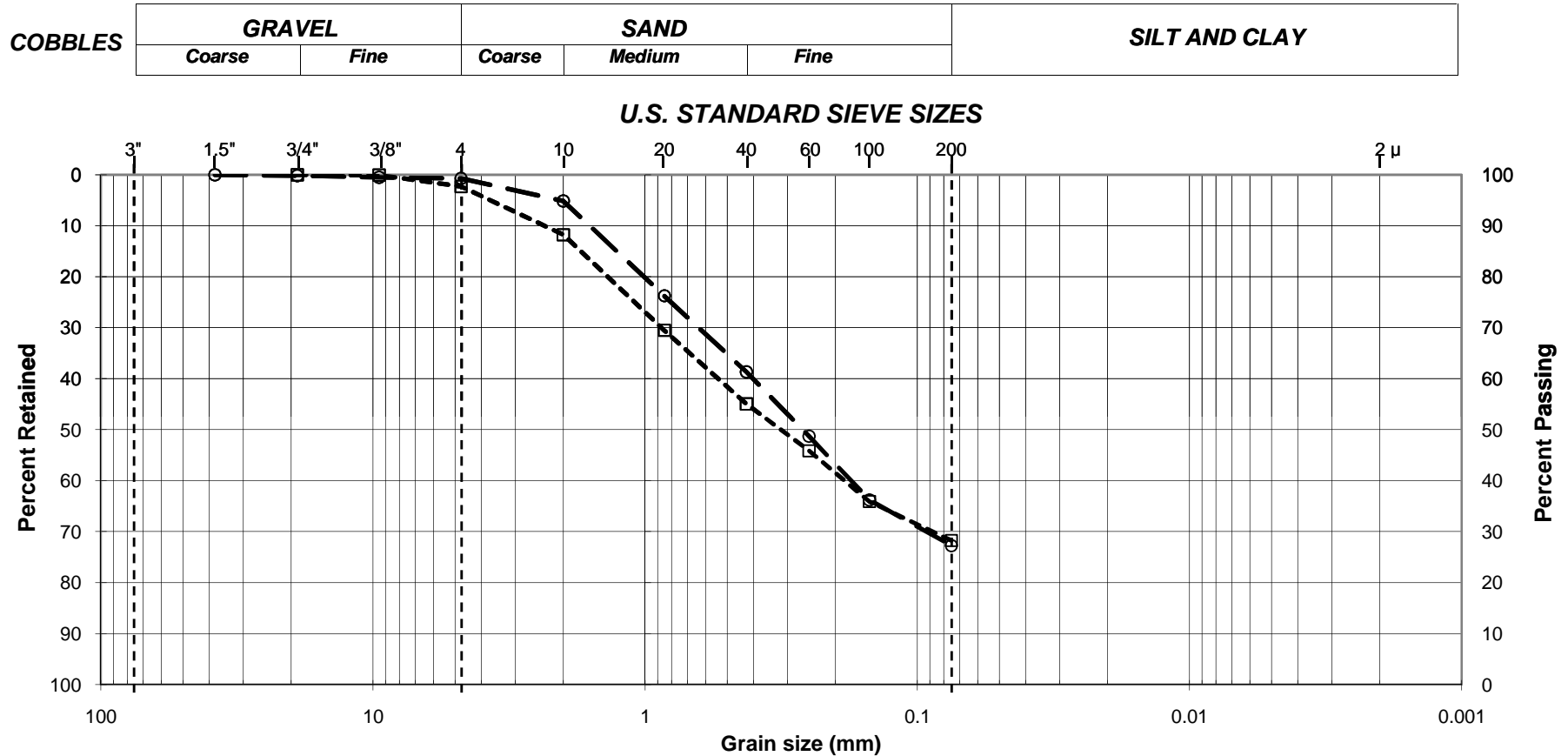
HUSHMAND ASSOCIATES, INC.
Geotechnical and Earthquake Engineers

PARTICLE-SIZE ANALYSIS OF SOILS

(ASTM D422)

Client: Geobase
Project Name: Lake Forest
Project No.: --

HAI Project No.: GOB-11-003
Tested by: KL/PM
Checked by: NB
Date: 5/10/2011



Boring No.	Sample No.	Depth (ft)	Symbol	USCS	% Gravel	% Sand	% Fines
B 1	Bulk	---	○	Gray, Clayey Sand (SC)	0.7	72.0	27.2
B 3		---	□	Gray, Clayey Sand (SC)	2.3	69.4	28.2

Manual on Estimating Soil Properties for Foundation Design

EL-6800
Research Project 1493-6

Final Report, August 1990

Prepared by

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Section 7

PERMEABILITY

The coefficient of permeability (k) of soil, also known as the hydraulic conductivity, describes the rate of water flow through soil. This soil property often is difficult to evaluate with certainty, because it varies over many orders of magnitude and in-situ soil conditions are highly variable. In addition to controlling the amount and rate of ground water inflow into foundation excavations, the coefficient of permeability also governs the rate of primary consolidation and equalization of pore water stresses.

TYPICAL VALUES

The value of the coefficient of permeability can vary over a wide range, as shown in Table 7-1. From this table, it is clear that k is highly dependent upon soil particle size. To obtain a first-order estimate of k in sands, Figure 7-1 suggests

Table 7-1

COEFFICIENT OF PERMEABILITY

Soil	Coefficient of Permeability, k (m/sec)	Relative Permeability
gravel	$> 10^{-3}$	high
sandy gravel, clean sand, fine sand	10^{-3} to 10^{-5}	medium
sand, dirty sand, silty sand	10^{-5} to 10^{-7}	low
silt, silty clay	10^{-7} to 10^{-9}	very low
clay	$< 10^{-9}$	practically impermeable

Source: Based on Terzaghi and Peck (1).

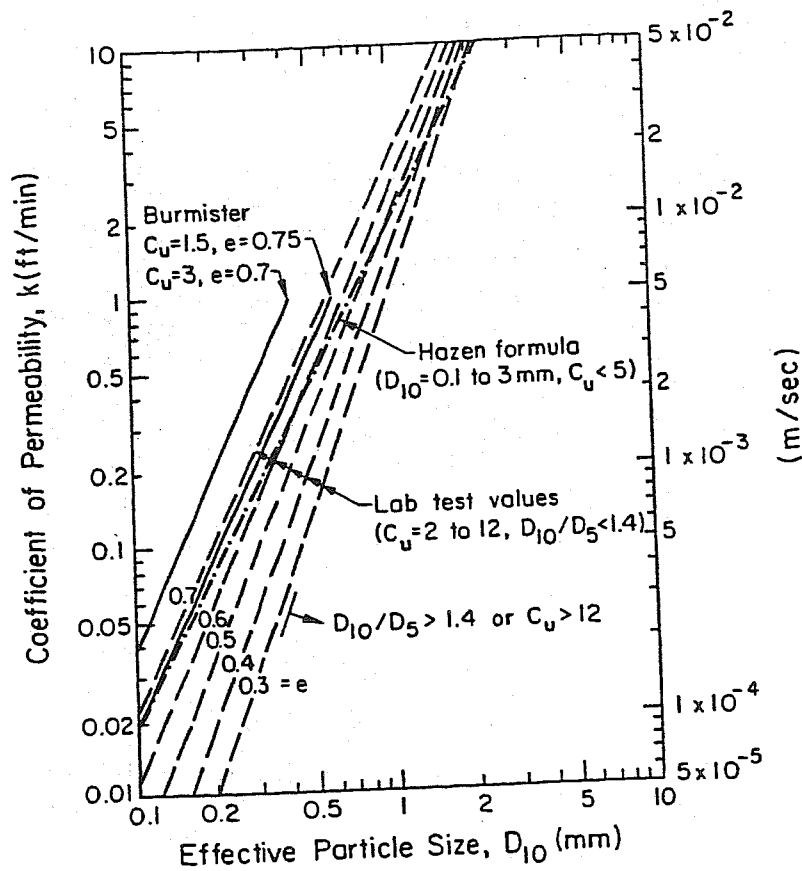


Figure 7-1. Coefficient of Permeability versus Particle Size

Source: NAVFAC (2), p. 7.1-139.

an approach in terms of void ratio (e) and effective particle size (expressed as D_{10}). The effect of particle size distribution and relative density on k is shown for several sands in Figure 7-2. The notation used is given in Table 2-7.

The in-situ vertical permeability (k_v) of clay may be estimated from the void ratio, plasticity index (PI), and clay fraction (CF), as shown in Figure 7-3. In geotechnical problems, drainage can occur horizontally as well as vertically. The ratio of horizontal to vertical permeability (k_h/k_v) generally is less than 1.5 for marine clays and other massive deposits. However, in varved clays and stratified fluvial deposits, k_h/k_v easily can exceed 10, as shown in Figure 7-4. Values of k_h/k_v over 100 are possible.

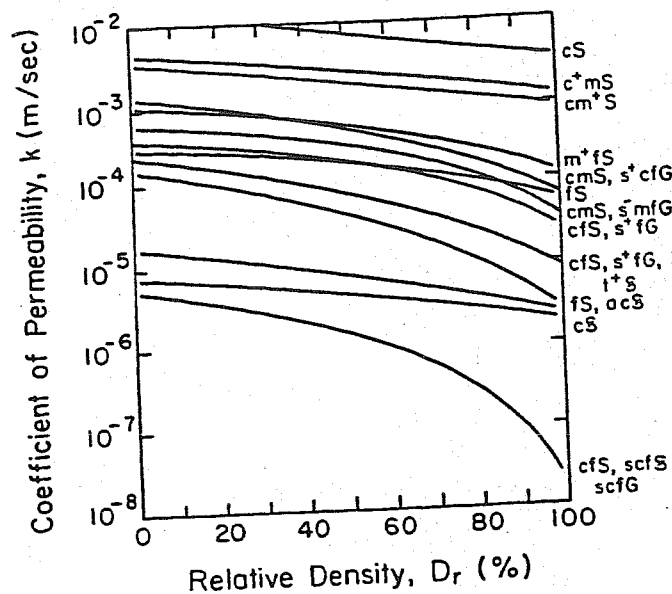


Figure 7-2. Coefficient of Permeability versus Particle Size and Relative Density

Source: Burmister (3), p. 78.

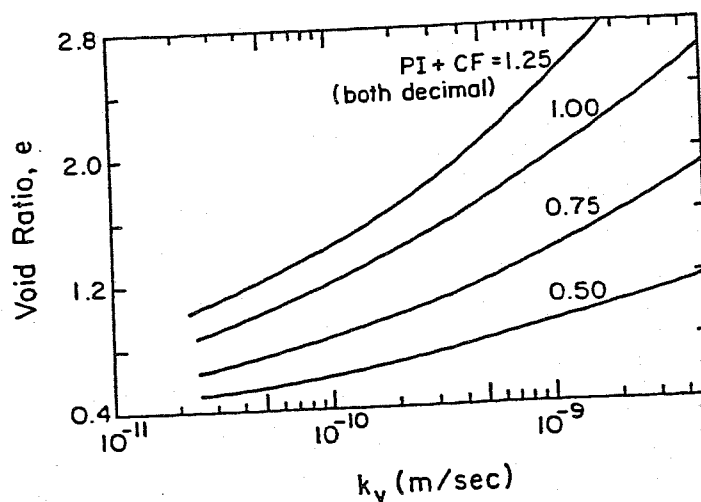


Figure 7-3. Vertical Coefficient of Permeability for Clay

Source: Tavenas, et al. (4), p. 658.